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2 January 1985

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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2 January 1985

## USSR REPORT

### POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

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## INTERNATIONAL

### U.S. SAID TO BACK ISRAELI, SOUTH AFRICAN NUCLEAR ARMS PROGRAMS

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 19 Oct 84 p 5

[Article by L. Korneyev, candidate of historical sciences: "Tel Aviv's Nuclear Fist"]

[Text] Secret cooperation between Israel and South Africa in the production of lethal weapons.

It is a secret to no one that Israel and South Africa cooperate closely together in a variety of different areas, including politics and economics, ideology and military strategy. These two countries are primarily united by their fear of the national-liberation movement in Africa and the Middle East and by their desire to force the will of international imperialism, whose instrument they are, on Africans and Arabs.

The closest links between these countries have been established in their effort to produce nuclear weapons jointly on the basis of South African resources and Israeli technology acquired from the West. For more than 10 years now, South Africa has been conducting research at its nuclear facilities in Pelindab; recently, it has been cooperating closely with Israel. In exchange for the delivery of weapons, Pretoria has offered to provide Tel Aviv with nuclear raw materials; within the capitalist world, South Africa ranks second in the mining of Uranium, possessing 25 percent of its known reserves.

Behind Israel and racist South Africa stands the United States which sees in Tel Aviv and Pretoria reliable protectors of its strategic interests in the region. With this in mind, the United States supplies both countries with modern military technology and weapons. The U.S. administration bears direct responsibility for preserving and strengthening the inhuman apartheid regime which the entire international community has condemned.

Of course, the CIA and the Israeli intelligence service, the Mossad, took great pains at all stages to transform Israel into a country possessing nuclear weapons. This fact is emphasized by a former prominent CIA agent in the Middle East, Eveland, in his book "A House of Cards: U.S. Failures in the Middle East."

The CIA's star agent in the Middle East wrote word-for-word the following: "The CIA's cooperation with the Mossad resulted in Israel's becoming the first nuclear power in the Middle East. Will Israel also become the region's first murderer? This is something which cannot be ruled out."

Let us, however, turn to the facts.

On the night of 22 September 1979, a U.S. Vela reconnaissance satellite recorded a brilliant flash in the Atlantic Ocean off the coast of South Africa; western military specialists believed this flash to have been the result of a nuclear weapons' test. However, at that time, no country had reported that it would be testing nuclear weapons either in the atmosphere or under the water.

The flash was again recorded in 1980. A great number of varied stories was expressed with regard to this event. According to the U.S. broadcasting company, CBS, the "mysterious flash" was the result of a nuclear weapons' test conducted jointly by Israel and South Africa. CBS reported further that it was in possession of "important excerpts" from a book which was to have been published in Hebrew by two Israeli journalists, Teycher and Doran. These journalists maintained that Israel had been working on nuclear weapons for a long time and that Pretoria had offered its territory as a test site.

In December 1980, the U.S. newspaper WASHINGTON POST wrote that "U.S. intelligence agencies had concluded that the flash was the product of an atmospheric test of a nuclear weapon by three parties." This conclusion was classified. A year later, however, the well-informed U.S. reporter, [Jack] Anderson, quoting U.S. intelligence services, got down to naming these "three parties." According to him, these three parties were Israel, South Africa and Taiwan. These countries have been making secretly coordinated efforts to build nuclear weapons for many years already. As early as 1978, the authoritative Lebanese journal INVENTS stated that Israel had helped Taiwan "acquire a nuclear potential."

According to a UPI report released in May 1984, Israel, South Africa and Taiwan are jointly and intensively developing missiles capable of delivering nuclear weapons, including missiles which are similar to U.S. "cruise missiles." UPI went on to stress that this information, which exposes this sinister nuclear missile consortium, is provided by three Israeli scientists. They indicate that Tel Aviv is thus able to acquire land-based missiles with which it can threaten the entire Arab world.

The Israeli Mossad is making a maximum effort to prevent the development of nuclear energy in Arab countries; even terrorist acts of sabotage are part of this effort. Relying on its intelligence services, Israeli ruling circles have attempted to disrupt Arab nuclear programs, particularly in Iraq.

In April 1979, Israeli agents penetrated the French military shipyards of CNIM on the Seine and blew up two atomic reactors earmarked for Iraq. During this operation, code-named "Great Enthusiasm" by Tel Aviv, 65 kilograms of

high-grade plutonium were destroyed; this plutonium had been purchased in France by the Iraqi government. Whatever the Mossad had not finished in 1979 was finished in 1981 by the bombers of the Israeli Air Force; they destroyed an Iraqi atomic reactor near Baghdad.

The point is not simply to show the presence of a considerable number of nuclear bombs and the means for their delivery in Israeli hands. The point is that because the human and economic potential of Israel to increase the size of its forces and their power is virtually exhausted, the rulers of the Zionist state have begun the implementation of plans preparing for an anti-Arab nuclear war.

A secret memorandum written by a group of high economic advisors recommends the reduction of Israel's conventional security forces, (i.e., Israel's ground forces--L.K.), and the development of much less expensive tactical nuclear weapons similar to U.S. built "Pershing" missiles. People in the highest circles of the Israeli defense forces' general staff believe that it is possible that the army will soon have to reevaluate its strategic plans if the country's economic difficulties become serious. The journal ASIA WEEK wrote in 1984 that "The introduction of nuclear weapons in the Near East may take two or more years; for this reason, any long-range planning for the following decade needs to take this fact into consideration." Thus, it is planned to unleash a nuclear war in the Middle East with the intention of drawing the United States into it and expanding the local slaughter into the widest possible conflict, primarily advantageous to the Zionist leadership.

"When blood flows, money flows too!" This is the credo of the leaders of the "World Zionist Organization." That is, money flows to the Rothschilds, Kuns, Leibs, Lehmans, Oppenheimers and other solid gentlemen of international Zionism, who have their hands on many of the principle levers of the capitalist economy.

The criminal cooperation of leading imperialist powers, primarily the United States, in helping Israel with regard to nuclear weapons has accelerated the implementation of Tel Aviv's program to build weapons of mass destruction and finally resulted in a sharp increase in the danger of a nuclear conflict breaking out in the Near East. This conclusion was reached by a group of international experts whose research results were entitled "Israel's Nuclear Weapons" and published at U.N. headquarters as a report by the U.N. secretary general. We are reminded in the document's preface that the General Assembly had expressed earlier the conviction that "The building of nuclear weapons by Israel, especially under the region's tense conditions, is one of the problems which arouse the most concern." The numerous facts, cited by the researchers, convincingly prove that the United States and other western powers are actively cooperating with Tel Aviv in nuclear matters; "they are helping Israeli specialists acquire expertise in nuclear technology" and also "provide Israel with indispensable equipment and materials." The group of experts stressed that Israel's nuclear ambitions are a seriously destabilizing factor in the already tense Near East situation.

Playing with fire is always a dangerous game. Even more insane is a game with fire involving nuclear missile war. Tel Aviv's nuclear ambitions are transforming the Near East into an area of the nuclear arms race. This danger was cited as real already at the 18th Congress of the Israeli Communist Party in December 1976. In April 1977, General Secretary of the Israeli Communist Party's Central Committee M. Wilner justifiably warned: "Turning the Near East into an area of the nuclear arms race would be a most serious crime against peace." This warning is still quite timely.

12247

CSO: 1807/76



## INTERNATIONAL

### SOVIET, WESTERN CONCEPTS OF PEACEFUL COEXISTENCE CONTRASTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 5 Nov 84 p 6

[Article by Professor Yu. Pankov: "In the Interests of Peoples: the Leninist Conception of Peaceful Coexistence in Action"]

[Text] In the conditions of the sharp exacerbation of international tension, engendered by the actions of the most reactionary imperialist forces, and the pressure of antisovietism and anticommunism - to the point of a proclamation by the president of the USA of a "crusade" against the USSR and other socialist countries, growing significance attaches to the Leninist conception of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems as the only rational alternative for the preservation of peace on earth.

This conception is closely connected with V.I. Lenin's conclusion regarding the possibilities of the victory and construction of socialism initially in one country. He drew this conclusion based upon the fact of the uneven development of capitalism at the imperialist stage. After the October victory, a period began on the planet when a new social system came into existence and developed along with the obsolescent one. In its first decree, passed in November 1917, the socialist revolution in Russia announced its striving for peace.

Imperialism, as history shows, by no means arrived voluntarily at the recognition of the principle of peaceful coexistence as a basis for relations with socialism. This principle, speaking in Leninist terms, was "won" from imperialism. Overthrown by the proletarian revolution, the Russian bourgeoisie unleashed a civil war with the support of the imperialist states, which soon intervened directly against the young Soviet state. Under the leadership of the Bolshevik party, the Soviet people repulsed this attack by capitalism on the new system that had come into being.

The second attempt to put an end to socialism was launched by imperialism in 1941 when its shock detachment, Hitlerite fascism, treacherously attacked the USSR. But this attempt too ended in a shattering defeat.

Under present conditions, the struggle for peace, relaxation of international tension and peaceful coexistence has an exceptionally complex and

multifaceted character. Success in this struggle does not come of its own accord, nor - as practice shows - does it result automatically from the alignment of forces in the world arena that are formed in favor of socialism. V.I. Lenin noted the danger of underrating the inevitable difficulties on this path: "Whoever thinks that peace can be easily achieved," he said, "that one need only mention peace for the bourgeoisie to present it to us on a platter is a totally naive person."

In the spirit of the Leninist tradition, the USSR's steps in the direction of peace are organically supported by concern for the country's necessary defense capacity. The Warsaw Pact organization defends the socialist commonwealth from imperialist aggression and prevents world nuclear missile war. The availability of a powerful armed strength in the countries of the socialist community is the strongest means of restraining the implementation of the aggressive plans of imperialism. Maintenance of an approximate military and strategic balance between the USSR and the USA is now an indispensable condition for achieving peaceful coexistence in practice and an important factor in preserving peace.

The implementation of the idea of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems does not only mean the absence of war or confrontations. V.I. Lenin wrote that this principle must also include cooperation between the socialist and capitalist states in the areas of politics, economics and culture.

During the late 1960s and early 1970s, the change in alignment of forces in the world arena to the detriment of capitalism and the realities of the nuclear epoch promoted a deeper rooting, in the West as well, of the view that peaceful coexistence was the only rational alternative to the "cold war" and confrontation. At the end of the 1960s, President Nixon of the USA declared a transition "from the era of hostility to the era of negotiations."

One of the most important positive results of international life in the 1970s was the working out of a code of basic principles of relations between states with differing social systems. This "codex of detente" was most fully stated in the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, signed by 35 states in 1975 in Helsinki.

The international community, as well as government and political leaders, highly evaluated the conduct of the Helsinki conference as an epoch-making achievement by progressive forces which established favorable conditions for the further development of international relations. This codex was also reflected in documents regarding fundamental relations, signed by the USSR in those years with the USA, France, the FRG, Great Britain and a number of other capitalist countries.

But every step forward in the strengthening of international security was met with hostility by imperialism and by the Americans first and foremost. Shortly after 1975, the imperialist forces launched an attack on detente,



calling it a "one-way street," thus implying that detente and the principle of peaceful coexistence itself are ostensibly advantageous only to the socialist countries. International reaction found that detente hindered it from conducting a policy of force and dictation, unleashing conflicts, pursuing the arms race and interfering in the internal affairs of sovereign states. During the years of President Carter's tenure in power, statements in the spirit of Eisenhower's "sharpness" were heard more and more often from Washington, to the effect that "peaceful coexistence with communism is possible... only in the grave." With Reagan's arrival in the White House, many of the achievements of the detente period were torpedoed.

But the experience of the 1970s shows that detente is the command of reason in the nuclear era and that its realization is advantageous for all sides. Sensible leaders in the West understand this today too and despite shouts from the White House, they continue to support political contacts and arrange practical cooperation with the world of socialism, a policy which also responds to the interests of maintaining universal peace.

At the same time, peaceful coexistence does not mean, of course, a cessation of the class struggle between socialism and capitalism. No one can "abolish" the class struggle, the struggle of workers for their rights and for social progress on earth. This is an objective natural law of history. At the foundation of the revolutionary movements in Central America, the Caribbean Basin, Southeast Asia and southern Africa there are no "intrigues of world communism," as the opponents of peaceful coexistence contend, but a struggle by the masses for a better future, for national and social liberation.

The ruling imperialist circles, especially in the USA, do not wish to recognize this objective historical process and conduct a policy of interference in the internal affairs of countries in these regions of the planet, thus bringing the international situation to an extreme level of exacerbation.

The position of the socialist states is a principled one. Peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems is not a safeguard for regimes that are rotted through their social and political plans, nor is it a commitment to maintain the social "status quo." Peaceful coexistence means peace between states and a peaceful, rather than a military, resolution of controversies between them. Such a position excludes the "export of revolution," but it also rejects the "export of counterrevolution," which occupies an important place in the foreign policy of imperialism.

Peoples have the right to assistance from outside when there is interference in their internal affairs. It was aggression from outside, committed by counterrevolutionary bands, which are organized, armed and encouraged by the American special services, against revolutionary Afghanistan that caused the lawful government of the republic to turn to the Soviet Union for help in order to defend the achievements of the Afghan people, in full

accordance with the Soviet-Afghan treaty of 1978 and the UN Charter (article 51). The intrigues of imperialism in Kampuchea and Angola caused external assistance to be sought by these peoples in their struggle with internal and external enemies.

The Leninist conception of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems still rests on the foundation of the Soviet Union's foreign policy. It has been reflected in a number of important documents of our state, including the USSR Constitution that was ratified in 1977.

The Soviet Union is conducting a resolute struggle in the international arena for the utmost degree of affirmation of this principle. The proposals advanced recently by the Soviet Union as a new manifestation of the policy of peaceful coexistence were the following: restraint of the arms race; prevention of the militarization of outer space; the freezing of nuclear arsenals; a complete and universal ban on nuclear arms tests; a commitment by Washington, following the example of the USSR, not to be the first to use nuclear weapons. But the USA has answered "no" to all these proposals and initiatives.

Currently in Washington, it is true, many people are speaking about their love of peace and about their desire to negotiate about almost anything, but it is only talk. No concrete steps are being taken in the direction of strengthening peace. On the contrary, even more turns are being given to the wheel of the arms race. One recalls the words of V.I. Lenin, spoken in 1922: "It is necessary to bear in mind that an unusually large number of pacifist phrases, discussions and assertions, as well as even vows against war sometimes... are heard throughout the whole world, but we encounter unusually little readiness on the part of the majority of states to take real steps, even the most elementary ones, in order to ensure peace. In this and similar questions, we would like to see as few general declarations, solemn promises and magnificent formulas as possible and as many resolutions and measures as possible of the simplest and clearest type which would really lead to peace..."

"Great Lenin," said Comrade K.U. Chernenko, "bequeathed us the principle of peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. We are invariably faithful to this principle."

Regardless of the thickening international atmosphere, the Soviet Union and the fraternal socialist countries are doing everything possible to realize the principles of the Leninist concept of peaceful coexistence. This responds to the fundamental interests of the peoples of the whole world.

12249  
CSO: 1807/104

## INTERNATIONAL

### 'PROVOCATIONS' VS. SOVIET ARTISTS IN WEST UNDERMINE CSCE

Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 11 Nov 84 p 5

[Article by B. Bannov: "With a Bomb in the Pocket"]

[Text] The "Moskovskiy Rabochiy" publishing house is issuing a book by the journalist B. Bannov, a specialist on international affairs, entitled "Taynaya voyna protiv razryadki" [The Secret War Against Detente] in which operations by Western intelligence services, the CIA first and foremost, to undermine international detente are exposed. Today, we are calling the attention of our readers to an article on the same subject.

"All of a sudden, distressing and absolutely obscene shouts and screams were heard. We all winced, as from the lash of a whip. At that moment, I saw the confused, tense faces of the musicians. Some kind of frightful dwarf ran by, grimacing and jumping. Another one, with wild eyes and a nervous tic, rushed in front of my conductor's podium and brandished some sort of placard. He did everything possible so that the orchestra would stop its performance. These raving hooligans handcuffed themselves to the balcony rails and the door handles so that they could not be thrown out of the hall. One group of them was removed, but in a few minutes screams suddenly broke out at the other end of the hall."

This is what Dmitriy Kitaenko, a people's artist of the RSFSR and a symphony orchestra conductor, tells about the outrages during a tour by Soviet artists in England.

The aim of such provocations is to block cultural contacts and hamper fulfillment of the extensive program of cooperation among peoples which was accepted by all participants at the Helsinki conference.

The final act of the conference, as is well known, consists of three major sections, sometimes called "baskets." The first concerns questions of security for the European states and joint efforts to maintain peace. The "second basket" focused on problems of cooperation in the areas of economics, science, technology and the environment. The third is devoted to cooperation in humanitarian and other areas.

The "third basket" of the Helsinki agreement is the subject of particular speculations by Western propaganda. Various commissions and committees are established in the West to observe the fulfillment in the USSR of the Helsinki accord. In reality, they interfere in Soviet internal affairs. The special services of the imperialist states try to scrape together analogous "commissions" on the territory of the USSR and, with their help, to implant their secret service here. At the same time, they undertake every means in the West to blockade the truth about the Soviet way of life and information about our country and its achievements. Such work is often accomplished by gangsters and hooligans who arrange every possible kind of provocation and outrage according to the instructions of the secret police.

A whole series of provocations was organized during the last tour in the United States of the Soviet Gosteleradio folk-instrument orchestra. Containers of musical instruments were broken into at night in Philadelphia and unique balalaikas, domras and bayans were stolen.

"Even the strings were stolen," relates the orchestra's conductor, Nikolay Nekrasov, an honored artist of the RSFSR. "It was obvious that the occurrence was not for the purpose of gain. The thieves set out to wreck our tour, since the rarest instruments, handmade by skilled craftsmen, were used in a whole group of our numbers, and no one except the artist for whom they were made would be able to play them... In Chicago, the windows of our bus were broken by cobblestones. During one of our concerts, the performance was interrupted by an announcement that a bomb had been placed somewhere in the hall. The audience was removed from the hall. I remember an incident - I was on tour with Igor Moiseev's dance ensemble - when a bomb was thrown in the hall."

"Beginning with our appearance at Carnegie Hall, every one of our concerts was besieged with pickets," says Vladislav P'yavko, a tour participant, Bol'shoi Theater soloist and people's artist of the RSFSR. "The pickets called on the public to boycott Soviet artists. But these appeals had no success; people flocked to the theater and the house was completely sold out. Then the provocations started. At one of the concerts, for example, at the beginning of the second half, three or four fire alarms suddenly roared out in the hall. Patches of light began to flicker on the walls - a complete imitation of a fire in the auditorium. In a panic, people began to jump up and rush to the exits. But our orchestra continued to play... Confused, the audience stopped at the doors: the alarms wailed, but the orchestra played on; the conductor did not leave the podium and the balalaika player sat without interrupting his solo. The spectators understood that it was a faked fire - the work of those who burn with the fire of hatred and malice. The hall gave the orchestra an ovation - both for its masterly playing and its courage."

The campaign of terrorism with respect to Soviet citizens is encouraged in America by the official authorities.



The following are some of the acts of violence and provocation that have been perpetrated recently:

- The setting of explosive devices in a Los Angeles theater where a dance ensemble from Ukraine was touring.
- Firing from a military rifle on the building that houses the permanent USSR mission to the UN.
- A brutal escapade committed by Zionists against members of families of Soviet representatives in New York.
- In Washington, four armed characters stunned a Soviet diplomat with a pistol blow, imitating a mugging.
- Extremists created disorder near the Aeroflot offices in New York, inciting passers-by to participate in this outrage.
- An incendiary device was discovered at the bus stop on the territory of the housing complex belonging to the Soviet mission in New York, two meters from the school bus.

With the connivance of the American authorities, sabotage against Soviet merchant and passenger vessels is carried out on a regular basis. This often occurs against the turboship, "Maksim Gorkiy," which makes cruises with tourists. As is well known, in signing the Final Act, the USA committed itself to promoting tourism. Now this is how it does so. The local authorities in New York did not permit the "Maksim Gorkiy" to enter the passenger port on the road. Drinking water and food were denied to the crew and passengers - several hundred West German tourists were on board. But such a reception in America is far from being the worst. Here is what Marat Galimov, the first mate, relates:

"At night, while we were mooring at the port of San Juan, on the island of Puerto Rico, occupied since 1898 by the United States, a grenade was thrown into the aperture where the ship's ladder is set (the latsport, as sailors call it). The explosion made a hole in a heavy hemp mat, the fragments pierced the whole under-portage full of holes, as it was made of soft metal, and the reverberating blast threw everything over in the compartment. The Soviet sailors, Krasnopeev, Dolgopyatov and Korotenko, fell down, covered in blood. I was behind a steel bulkhead. I was a mate of the watch then and at that moment I was making entries in the log. I was slightly contused by the explosion.

"Korotenko had three fragment wounds in his arm, while Krasnopeev and Dolgopyatov, who were actually at the ladder, were very severely wounded.

Whoever threw the grenade counted on the fact that some of the American tourists would suffer as a result of the explosion and that Americans

would begin to boycott the "Maksim Gorkiy." The ship's departure was scheduled for 2:00 AM. The grenade was thrown at 1:30, in the expectation that the lobby would be full of tourists. But the departure had been reset for two hours later and whoever threw the grenade was unaware of this..."

Another passenger ship too, the "Mikhail Lermontov," was attacked by terrorists in the USA. In Los Angeles, a mine was discovered under the bottom of the liner.

The Soviet Union most vigorously condemns the policy of terrorism and interference in the affairs of sovrein independent states that is conducted by the United States. It is incompatible with the universally accepted norms of law and morality and creates a threat to international security.

12249

CSO: 1807/90



INTERNATIONAL.

UZBEK COMMISSION DISCUSSES FOREIGN STUDENTS' CONDITIONS

Tashkent Domestic Service in Uzbek 1300 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] The meeting held by the Uzbek SSR Supreme Soviet Foreign Relations Permanent Commission today discussed work related to providing the necessary social and livelihood conditions in schools for foreign students. The meeting was chaired by Comrade Abdullayeva, chairman of the commission and secretary of the Uzbek Communist Party Central Committee.

The commission asked the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the Uzbek SSR State Committee for Vocational and Technical Education, and the higher and secondary specialized schools to take all the necessary measures required for training and disciplining foreign students, urging them to excel in cultural and (?mass) activities, and acquainting them with the Soviet [word indistinct] in the best possible way.

CSO: 1836/418

## NATIONAL

### LITERATURNAYA GAZETA FOCUSES ON CRIME OF BRIBERY

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 3 Oct 84 p 13

[Article by Yuriy Shchekochikhin under rubric "Morality and Law": "Bribery: Essay-Warning about a Trial That Has Been Completed"]

[Text] The events that I would like to discuss are a thing of the past. The court has met, the criminals have been sentenced, the crime has been punished, and virtue, as the expression goes, has triumphed. Does it do any good to keep rehashing the past? Well, the task of social journalism is not to record the first social anomaly that has turned up -- there is a rather large number of instructive criminal cases! -- but to find in the exceptional that which is typical, to find in the specific that which is general, and to find in the past that which is up-to-date, that is, to offer the reader an opportunity to interpret, with the aid of someone else's past, a lesson for his own life today, and thus to look into the future.

Do the events which have already become the property of the court records correspond to these tasks? Will I be making a mistake if I think that a criminal case that, in its time, caused a large number of discussions and that gave rise to various rumors, is one that is of considerable interest today? However short the period of time that separates us from that time, a large number of changes have also occurred and each one of us has sensed them in one way or another.

That is why I thought: does it do any good to rehash the past?

But the details of this criminal case remain a topic of the long discussions (often until midnight) that I have had with the senior investigator for especially important cases, at the USSR General Procurator's Office, Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinichenko, and they have given me no rest to this very day... Therefore, let's get down to cases! Actually, by riding in the carriage of the past, you cannot get anywhere, but one can suddenly see surprising pictures by looking out of its windows. So, down to cases!

The organization that was managed by Vyacheslav Ivanoch Zakurdayev used to be called (and is still called to this day) Azcherryba [Azov-Black Sea Fisheries]. The area from stifling Batumi to the Odessa estuaries was the zone of influence of that mighty organization. Its ships traveled as far as the

Antarctic. It employed tens of thousands of seamen, fishers, specialists in the fish-processing industry, scientific workers, and just plain laborers. No, this is no little office with wobbly desks, hiding behind a modest little sign on the front of the building. Rather, it is a respectable all-union association.

And it is obvious that you don't put just any Tom, Dick, or Harry into the chair of the manager of an organization like this. You don't see managers like this falling all over themselves in the streets. Just try coping with a tremendous machine like this!

Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zakurdayev was not "just any Tom, Dick, or Harry." Fate, so to speak, had ordained that the scope of the association matched the scope of the personality of its manager: a person who was young and dynamic, who had earned that position as none of his colleagues had.

At the age of 25, Zakurdayev was already a captain of a large trawler; at 26, he headed the Murmansk Trawler Fleet Administration, and had received honors and awards. When, in 1977, he was made chief of Azcherryba, he already had behind him a tremendous amount of experience in practical work, a candidate's dissertation, and authority as a new type of administrator: a person who was calm but strict, a person who knew how to assume any responsibility that required his subordinates not to engage in idle talk, but to produce, and a person who made just as strict demands upon himself.

But there was one other circumstance that could not fail to earn him authority among his subordinates: Zakurdayev was modest. People in the association knew (and this fact spread rapidly) that he would not allow his wife to use his personal car. He had not helped his daughter to get an apartment (people even reported the words that he was supposed to have said to his daughter -- although, on the other hand, who could have been present during that discussion? -- "The same procedure applies to everyone -- the laborer's son and the chief's daughter"). As for himself, he lived not in some mansion, but in an ordinary apartment, just like everyone else.

And, finally, one last thing. Zakurdayev, as everyone knew, had never accepted a bribe.

Although a bribe, like love, is an intimate thing, however secretly the process is carried out ("He gave, I took"), for some reason -- just use your imagination! -- everyone immediately learns who has accepted what, and how much, who prefers paper money or, "because of a temporary shortage," shyly refuses it, but accepts presents, or who insolently pulls open his desk drawer.

And so Zakudrayev had never been bribed. But at the Kutaisi Fish Plant things were getting hot because of the plan for shipments of raw material, that is, fish. The heating up of the plan meant that the plant would not only be deprived of its bonuses, but would also lose its banners, its victorious line in some official report, although that, without a doubt, also grieved the manager of the plant. There was one more concealed circumstance (it was revealed later on, in the course of the trial): the plant did not have

anything it could use to make what is called in the vernacular "left-handed output," that is, fish that was not accounted for, but which could be sold in order to bring in quite tangible personal income. In this instance the country's interests and the personal interests seemed to have coincided. True, with a bias toward the personal interests.

The only person who could correct the situation was the boss of Azcherryba, Zakurdayev himself, but how could they get to him? Or, if they could not get to him, how could they break through his deputies and secretaries, how could they get to be all alone with him, face to face, how could they approach him, butter him up, slip things to him? Because he doesn't take bribes. Everyone knows that he doesn't take bribes, damn him!

Those were the sad ruminations of the fishing moguls of Kutaisi when His Majesty Happenstance entered the scene. Fish plant director Berishvili accidentally learned that G. Minadze would be vacationing in Georgia. Judging by his last name, he was a Georgian like Berishvili. It turned out that he was a personal friend of Zakurdayev's and they had worked together in the North, in Murmansk.

There's our chance! There's our good luck! That's the hook we can use to put our bait on! But will he bite? (Please forgive my use of this clumsy figure of speech, but the specifics of the case are such that the images that keep flashing through my brain are always "fish.")

Givi Kliment'yevich Minadze was bought imperceptibly, without any hints being given, either by word, glance, or gesture, about what far-ranging plans were linked with his completely healthful vacation in the land of his ancestors.

Berishvili drove to the airport with the director of a small store and, right there at the foot of the loading platform, locked in a tight embrace Minadze and his wife, just as though they were old friends. Then the Volga began driving down a winding road, until they came to the sanatorium where people were waiting to greet them. Minadze started to pull out his wallet: how much do I owe for the trip tickets? "Forget it!" his solicitous hosts said, pushing aside the hand with the wallet. Minadze and his wife go into their room: on the table is a basket of fruit, there are flowers, an array of bottles. What a nice way to begin a vacation!...

Somewhere midway in the vacation, the following conversation takes place between Minadze and his wife. "Givi, it seems to me that you are being mistaken for someone else," his wife warns. "What are you talking about, Mother? They say that this is traditional," her husband says, unconvincingly shaking off his suspicions.

At least this is how that conversation will subsequently appear on the pages of the trial record. Had it actually occurred, or had it only been conveniently created when the defendant's memory had been activated? On the



other hand, shouldn't one be surprised by the unexpected nature of the hospitality of people whom one had never even seen before?

Who knows what actually happened? But I understand why Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinichenko recalled that conversation without considering it to be an "insignificant line" in the overall picture of the crime, without waving it off as an extraneous detail that hindered the creation of the image of a criminal without any fear or reproach. But no, they do have fear of the future, and there have been reproaches made against them. In the category of criminals whom we are discussing today there are no inveterate scoundrels who are ready -- certainly not! -- to empty the safes in the institutions that are subordinate to them. They would never take it into their head to order a crowbar for "metal repair." They are a different kind of people -- as a rule, they are well educated, well brought up, and able (at least as a result of their education and upbringing) to make a critical self-appraisal. What, then, is happening to them? What is causing them to break? Do they themselves notice this major change? That will be the topic of my essay-warning.

The task of the investigator (at least as it is understood by Kalinichenko and his associates at the investigation unit of the USSR Procurator's Office) is not only to give a person clear-cut proof: look at this! you're a criminal! -- but also to understand how and when a major change occurred in him. It is his task to remind a person: but you never used to be like this, you used to be different! It is for the investigator himself to determine, in the final analysis, whether the person himself has broken or become a victim of circumstances. That is why, even if Minadze had "confessed" that that conversation between him and his wife had occurred, even if he had perceived that everything that had occurred to him while he was on vacation was completely proper, then V. I. Kalinichenko still was right in including that conversation in the indictment. In exactly the same way that he included the sentence that had allegedly been said by Minadze to his wife when the plane left the runway at Kutaisi airport, leaving below their new unexpected friends, "Mother, it looks like we've got ourselves into a mess."

Even if he had not said that to his wife (and who now can check it?), he could not help thinking it. Minadze was an administrator, an economic manager -- albeit at on a smaller scale than Zakurdayev. That is, he was a person who put more trust in the circumstances of life than in romantic stories about manna from heaven and rich uncles.

Did Zakurdayev have any inkling that that fatal day in his life was approaching, that day which subsequently would change his fate so sharply? I do not now. I do not believe in mystical foresight. But as for Berishvili, he flew on wings of need (that is putting it in pretty terms, but just put yourself in his position: the person's plan was "heating up") to the managers of Gruzrybsyt [Georgian Fish Sales] and joyously reported, "I've found a way to get to Zakurdayev!" "You mean he won't take it?" the managers asked in surprise. "He'll take it!" Berishvili reported with incomprehensible confidence.

They were delighted with this bit of news and they gave Berishvili business instructions and different kinds of everyday advice and then sent him on official business to Sevastopol.

Givi Kliment'yevich did not even have enough time to lose his Georgian suntan when a guest from Kutaisi showed up at his apartment in Sevastopol. A little meal, a toast to friendship, recollections about his vacation -- and then, naturally, the request: take us to see Zakurdayev.

In the criminal case against Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zakurdayev I found several photographs of him. He had obviously been photographed for purposes other than for this document. In one of the photographs Vyacheslav Ivanovich was at the presidium of some meeting or other. In another, he was at a negotiations table with what appeared to be, judging from the clothing, a foreign delegation. In a third he was at a sports stand, under sports flags. I examined his face carefully in the photographs: a strong-willed, manly face, a severe but calm glance, such as a regimental commander would have, as they used to be portrayed in movies in the early 1950's. I wanted to understand whether he had been captured on film prior to or after the day when he had been -- well, to use a mild expression -- bribed. But the photographs, naturally, remained silent. And even when Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinichenko showed one of the photographs and said, "You were already taken in this one," no matter how carefully I looked into Zakurdayev's face, I could not notice any changes at all: his face was just as manly, his glance just as severe. But how nice it would be, I thought then, if a person who has committed something bad would instantaneously show it by some change: the expression on his face, his glance, his gait, his smile. So that his acquaintances would ask him, "Has something happened to you?" So that his friends would ask, "You're not ill, are you?" Or children would offer him their seat on public transportation, saying, "You're not disabled, are you?" Maybe if that were so, the person himself could stand off to one side and look at himself, would finally feel sorry for himself, and would stop what he was doing!..

Because a great deal changed in V. I. Zakurdayev's life from that day when, just before evening, his personal friend Minadze brought his newfound friend Berishvili into Zakurdayev's office.

The bribery process itself (if I may use again the word that I used in my title) occurred in a manner that was simple to the point of banality, as though it was in some kind of farce.

This is how the scene was played, according to those of participated in it:

"...Minadze and I," Berishvili recalls, "entered Zakurdayev's office and Givi introduced me. I complained that we were having great difficulties with the fulfillment of the plan because of regular undershipments of raw materials, and I asked Zakurdayev to give me some assistance in this matter... In the back pocket of my trousers I had 1000 rubles, wrapped up in a newspaper... I was tortured by the thought: how would I make the final decision and in what manner would I give Zakurdayev the thousand rubles? I was afraid to take that step... I decided that I would not give him any money and then the plan would 'burn up' and I would be removed from the job. I said goodbye to Zakurdayev,



and Minadze and I left the office. However, my vacillations became stronger there. I thought that if I could persuade Minadze to give the money to Zakurdayev, that would be simpler for me and I would resolve the question for the sake of which I had come to Sevastopol. I pulled out of my pocket the bundle of money and began asking Minadze to take it to Zakurdayev. In response to Givi's question about what was in the bundle, I answered that it was a thousand rubles... Minadze took the money from me and took it to Zakurdayev's office. When he returned, he asked me whether I didn't think that he had misappropriated that money, and in confirmation of his words, turned his trouser pockets inside out. I told Minadze that I knew him to be a highly respectable person and I had no doubt of his honesty..."

That scene, with the exception of Berishvili's somewhat exaggerated concern for the plan that was "heating up" (the trial of Berishvili himself indicated what miracles can be performed with fish by "drying" it and "spilling" it) is astonishing from the point of view of its feature-article reliability. The "highly respectable" Minadze recalls this in a no less flippant manner: "I took the bundle and went back to Zakurdayev's office... I handed him the bundle. Vyacheslav Ivanovich asked, 'What's this?' I answered that Berishvili had asked me to give it to him, and then I left the office. I could see from Berishvili's behavior that he had been nervously awaiting me and he asked me in an alarmed tone of voice why I had returned so quickly. I answered that everything was all right... Inasmuch as I felt uncomfortable toward Berishvili, I interpreted his words as being suspicion that I was dishonest... I turned my trouser pockets inside out to prove to him that I had actually given the money to Zakurdayev..."

Well, then, what was going on at that time in Zakurdayev's office while the divertissement with the turning out of pockets and the reciprocal exchange of pleasantries was occurring in the reception room?

Nothing at all was going on. At the investigation Zakurdayev recalled that, seeing the bundle wrapped up in newspaper, he thought that it was probably some kind of souvenir: a set of Flow-masters, a cigarette lighter with music box, or a set of postcards with views of the Caucasian coastline -- and so he says that, without even opening it, he tossed the bundle into his desk drawer. Moreover, he had only had time to make one telephone call to give instructions to deliver the necessary raw materials to the Kutaisi Fish Plant. Out of friendly feelings toward Minadze.

That may indeed be so. But did he indeed open up the newspaper later on? Did he discover the money? Did he go running after his friends? Did he try to make them take the package back? He didn't do any of these things.

And so his reputation crumbled and the word began to get around...

What happened subsequently is boring even to write about, since it has been described so much.

Just a short time previously, Berishvili had been afraid to cross the threshold of Zakurdayev's reception room, and dreamed of having the good

fortune to slip a few chocolates to his secretary. But now all that was changed.

No, Zakurdayev continued to be just as strict in conducting meetings, sitting in presidiums, and managing his own vast business. But Berishvili understood that now it was he who, one might say, was commanding the parade, even though he was not being photographed against a background of sports flags.

The "person who didn't take bribes" had taken one, he did not become indignant, he had not called the militia, and he hadn't slapped the person offering him the bribe. So that was all there was to it. He was ready.

Berishvili was no longer asking for anything -- he was demanding things. Without waiting around all by himself in the reception room, he went back home, and then began boldly stepping over the "boss's" deputies and assistants, merrily disregarding all the procedures that existed for his associates.

And Zakurdayev, obedient to the will of Berishvili, who was as remote from him in principle as the exotic island on a postage stamp is from the venerable city of Uryupinsk, issued instruction after instruction: "supply the Kutaisi Fish Plant," "guarantee deliveries," "speed up shipment." And his subordinates strictly wrote in under the resolutions: "Shipment is being supervised by the chief of Azcherryba"! If only they had known who was ordering the music! If only Zakurdayev himself had known how trucks with the scarce fish were traveling in a continuous stream right from the plant to "their own" stores, and how his signature on the telegrams and telex messages (items that would seem to be ephemeral) was being converted into tens or hundreds of thousands of "left-handed" [illegally acquired] rubles.

Did Vyacheslav Ivanovich himself understand what kind of a situation he had gotten mixed up in? The photographs remain silent, and even through a magnifying glass you cannot discern on his stern and manly face either a guilty smile or any despair in his eyes. But did he nevertheless understand or not?

Let me now suggest my version of the situation. How would he have behaved if on that first occasion Berishvili had openly "foisted" on him another thousand? Because situations like that also happen. Maybe they happen rarely, but they do happen. I think, or, rather, I am convinced that he would have chased him out of his office, together with his middleman, he would hollered to his secretary, and would have pressed a buzzer under his desk (people say that special buzzers like that exist)! My version is entirely based on those same episodes in the criminal case. Not only at the moment of the first meeting, but also at subsequent ones, the word "money" was not uttered either by Berishvili or Zakurdayev. It is as though not only that word did not exist, but also the very concept itself. Although it would have seemed that there was some constraining factor here: his own people, we would consider. "Zakurdayev's jacket was hanging on the coat rack in the coat room. I put 500 rubles in the jacket pocket," Berishvili recalls, describing one of his subsequent meetings with the "boss." "Before leaving Zakurdayev's room, I put the money in his pocket...", he states about another episode that, to use

the expression of legal experts, floated to the surface in Berishvili's memory. And so on.

It was as though two adults were playing some kind of children's game in which the only things that could be seen was what was in front of their eyes, and everything else simply did not exist in nature. In that game one of them pretended that he was releasing the raw materials simply to a plant that was having "trouble" with a plan (and actually it was not just to one particular firm that the shipments were going!), and the other person pretended that he was simply saving the "plan." Had Zakurdayev suspected what kind of "goldfish" the ordinary mackerel, sea perch, and sardines were being transformed into in the hands of the Kutaisi wheelers and dealers? I don't know. But I do know precisely that he was paid personally, and not with the fishes' scales and bones from the master's table.

First a thousand rubles, then 500, then 500 more, then a little less: two crystal flower vases, a fruit bowl for about 100 rubles, and, as a kind of joke, an artificial-leather overcoat valued at 160 rubles.

At the age of 25 the captain of a large trawler; at 26, the manager of a large-scale trawler fleet administration, with honors and awards. He was practically on the point of defending his doctoral dissertation. Just a little more time and he would have finished the book "Osnovy promyshlennogo rybolovstva" [Principles of Commercial Fishing], on which he had been working for many years. And a wife, whom he would not even allow to use his official car.

They got him very cheaply!...

But our story is not a fairy tale about how some nice honest manager gets caught in the snares of some mean old wheelers and dealers. And it is not some short story about what the thirst for profit leads to: that's some kind of profit -- an overcoat and a couple of vases!

Everything here is not quite so simple.

And it is for that reason, when thinking about the fate of Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zakudrayev, I cannot either start clapping my hands joyously from just retribution, or give way to a natural sense of pity.

Some kind of secret lies in the tragic turning point in the life of the administrator. that irreproachable and unbribable person. Wherein does that secret lie? Maybe the readers can help, can suggest...

Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinichenko recalled arriving at the airport and arresting Minadze, who was returning from his latest trip across the border. He met him, introduced himself, showed the necessary documents, and then asked him to open up his suitcase. And what does he see in the suitcase? A can of "Atlantic herring." What kind of can is this? What kind of herring? Returning from abroad with cans of food produced in your own country is not even the same thing as going to Tula (I recall the ancient proverb) with your own samovar. It's much more mysterious! What, it might be interesting to



find out, could be concealed in the can under the unattractive label? He asked Minadze to open it, expecting that he would immediately find out what was in it. And what do you think? The can with the label "Atlantic herring" proved to contain Atlantic herring. "The guys on the trawler gave it to me," Minadze explained with a smile. "Here, take it as a present, they said."

But when V. I. Kalinichenko arrived at Zakurdayev's with a search warrant, he was even more surprised. It is generally thought that a thief's apartment is some kind of museum of scarce items. The wallpaper is French, the tiles are Finnish, and the bathroom commode is something exotic. And a gasoline can containing millions has been buried in the garden. But Zakurdayev's apartment was just an ordinary one, without any excesses. It was quite modest and everyday. Shelves with books on them, files with folders in them, a study -- piles of papers: excerpts about fisheries abroad, manuscripts, cards. The place looked like some kind of scientific center. He looked at everything, searched everywhere, looked all around -- it looked as though he would not have to confiscate too much. Maybe only those ill-starred vases and the overcoat that had been received as bribes.

What kind of phenomenon was this? There was no passion for personal gain, but he had been bought, and he, alas, had also been caught. Even if one assumes that a person's luck is still expressed in terms of money (although, in and of itself, this assumption, obviously, is naive), then Vyacheslav Ivanovich did not even have that luck, because... well, how can one express this more mildly -- he had been led around on a leash by the wheeler-dealers. He lost much more than he got: a respectable position, the authority of a director, and his future prospects, which, as is obvious even to a hedgehog, are much more considerable than, say, 12 overcoats made of artificial leather or even 140 flower vases.

Or maybe we ought to stop talking about being surprised, because Zakurdayev himself was not surprised when he discovered, wrapped in newspaper, a bundle of money instead of postcards with views of the sanatoriums of Sochi, and had failed to rush to the lost and found desk after he put his hand in his jacket pocket and pulled out an envelope that came from he did not know where. Even when he was asked to come to the USSR Procurator's Office (and at that time he was in Moscow, heading a delegation involved in some kind of fish negotiations) and three legal experts -- deputy general procurator Viktor Vasil'yevich Naydenov; chief of the investigative unit of the procurator's office, German Petrovich Karakozov; and the Vladimir Ivanovich Kalinichenko whom you already know -- tried to convince him that he should immediately sit down at the desk and write down when he had been given any money, by whom, and how much, and also what presents he had received "here and there," he answered firmly, "I didn't receive any money or any presents." Thus he deprived himself of his last chance to "come clean" and to return to the life of an honest person, because he realized -- and he could not fail to realize -- that he had given his refusal in the procurator's office not for the purpose of revealing the secret of the disappearance of the Atlantic herring or giving the recipe for cooking some kind of unusual fish.

I think that his statement "No, I didn't take anything" was explained not by the natural self-defensive reaction of a person who has found himself in a

messy situation. No, the answer is that Zakurdayev was convinced that his actions were completely normal and that "petty details" like that would not be punished -- after all, he had brought in plenty of flotillas! And so he didn't hesitate for one second in placing the authorization on his "acquaintance's" requisition. It could have lain under a heap of other requisitions, but it was immediately taken and put off to one side -- that was all there was to it! It was for good reason that, on the day before the trial, after -- as the expression goes -- all the words had been said and all the dots had been put over the i's, that he told the investigator, "Well, Vladimir Ivanovich, where were you previously? If you had warned me that I was committing a crime, I would have started running away from those 'big-time businessmen' as fast as I could and not even looked back."

And that was not the naive prattle of a first-year student, but, rather, the words of worldly-wise, experienced person and strong administrator.

Probably this contains the saddest aspects of the story that we are considering today. It is easy to grab a petty crook by the arm: he's a petty crook and he knows it. But it's much more complicated to introduce order if not only the petty crook himself does not consider his actions to be reprehensible, but also if the people with whom he comes in contact become so accustomed to those actions that the attitudes of "he gave it, so I took it" are transformed for them into practically an everyday norm. But you can see what a petty detail that is!

The trawlers and seiners plowed the seas and oceans, accepted pledges, and fulfilled their plans. Conferences governing their movements were held and presidiums were elected, but somewhere in the stillness Berishvili and his ilk snapped their fingers like the master of the house, and the routes traveled by the trawlers and seiners were changed, funds were redistributed, and people's careers flourished even though their abilities lay only in presenting more lavish meals, in offering a necessary present, and "proffering" things to people and "buttering them up" at the proper time.

Outwardly it seemed that nothing had changed, and that everything in life is just the way it was in those photographs in which Zakurdayev proudly and sternly looks into the lens, but the situation is somehow not like that. There was also some kind of life that is invisible to us, and other "economic pilots" than those to whom the government had entrusted its navigational positions.

Persistence, high professionalism, and, frequently, civic bravery also are required of the workers in the procurator's office in order to break that pernicious circle of relations, to bring out into the open, for everyone to see, the secret contacts between the wheeler-dealers and certain administrators of production, and, finally, to speak out loudly about those who attempted to convert a social anomaly into a social norm.

I know that it is not the journalist's job to accuse a person who has already been punished: it's always easier to kick a person when he is down. But whatever feelings the fate of Vyacheslav Ivanovich Zakurdayev has evoked, and maybe even pity and some kind of sympathy (because, actually, he is no dyed-

in-the-wool embezzler), nevertheless, there is one thing that simply cannot be left unsaid: he had deceived hopes. Not only the hopes of those who knew and trusted him, those who considered him to be unbribable, and who respected his modesty. He also deceived the young boys who are unknown to him, who, whenever they met him, looked adoringly both at his manly face and at the gold chevrons on his tunic.

But no matter how naive this sounds, everything is too interrelated in life. And so there is absolutely nowhere that you can go.

Let us not forget this lesson, which may be the chief lesson in the criminal case that has today been put into the court files.

Zakurdayev was sentenced to ten years of deprivation of freedom [imprisonment]. Minadze receive a seven-year sentence. Berishvili and the administrators of Gruzrybsbyt also got their just deserts.

When we were speaking about Zakurdayev, I asked someone, "Don't you think he was given a bit too much?"

The answer I received was, "His signature cost him too much..."

5075

CSO: 1830/140



## NATIONAL

### INSTITUTE OF SOCIAL-ECONOMIC PROBLEMS SHARPLY CRITICIZED

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 17 Oct 84 p 1

[Unattributed Article: "From the Oblast Party Committee of the CPSU"]

[Text] The Buro of the Oblast Party Committee, complying with the requirements of the Party's Central Committee examined at its regular session the issue of what actions were being taken by Leningrad enterprises and organizations to fulfill plans for product delivery as specified by contract.

The buro noted that in the current year the continued progressive development of the economy of Leningrad and the Oblast was assured because of the organizational and political activity of party, soviet, and economic organs in carrying out the decisions made by the 26th Congress of the CPSU, and the subsequent Plenary Sessions of the Party Central Committee, and the directives issued by General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, Comrade K. U. Chernenko.

At the same time, the buro emphasized the fact that a number of associations and enterprises were not fulfilling plans for the output of production on the established product list nor were they fulfilling plans for its delivery to consumers in accordance with contract specifications. Several Party organizations and economic managers had failed to institute a system of strict requirements in the collectives for maintaining contract discipline.

The Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply has been lax in its work with associations and enterprises, it has not fully exercised its rights and it has not taken effective measures for resolving this problem.

The Buro of the CPSU Oblast Party Committee has charged the City and Rayon Party committee as well as the primary party organizations with increasing the responsibility of economic managers, of organs for material and technical supply, and of banking and financial services to bring about basic improvement in the fulfillment of plan goals for production of the established product list and for its delivery to consumers in conformity with contract obligations. Moreover, the Buro proposed to act entirely in accordance with directives issued by the Central Committee of the CPSU in that the penalties for any work stoppages and for any deficiencies must be stricter than ever.

V. N. Yegonov, head of the Leningrad Main Territorial Administration of the USSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply, was made aware of serious deficiencies in the functioning of the Main Administration, and it was demanded that he take direct measures for creating an efficient, unified system, utilizing computer technology for controlling and guaranteeing the fulfillment of plans for the contract delivery of products.

Account was taken of the assertions made by managers and secretaries of Party organizations in a number of associations and enterprises to the effect that they would take measures to guarantee the absolute fulfillment of contract obligations.

The Buro of the CPSU Oblast Party Committee mapped out additional measures for the timely introduction into service of equipment destined for enterprises and construction projects in Leningrad and the Oblast.

At its session the buro discussed the issue of serious deficiencies in the work of the Institute of Social-Economic Problems of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

It emphasized that the administration and the Party organization had failed to create a system of strict requirements and responsibility for the task assigned the collective, and that they had tolerated mistakes in personnel training, in editorial and publishing activities, in the handling of official documents, and in organizing of scientific exchanges.

The Director of the Institute, I. I. Sigov, was given a stern warning because of deficiencies which he admitted. Account was taken of his assertion that he would take comprehensive steps to eliminate the neglect brought to light.

I. G. Vasil'yev was relieved of his duties as Secretary of the Party Buro of the Institute and was issued a reprimand.

Party penalties were also imposed upon Deputy Director N. A. Tolokontsev and Scientific Secretary V. N. Starinskiy.

Section Head B. M. Firsov was issued a stern reprimand with entry of his name into the registry for serious deficiencies in scientific activity and for flagrant violations of established procedures regarding official documents. He was relieved of his duties.

The Dzerzhinskiy Rayon Party Committee was instructed to strengthen its leadership in the Institute's Primary Party Organization and to protect its role in the collective's activities.

12412  
CSO: 1800/53

## NATIONAL

### ALL-UNION BAPTIST COUNCIL MEETS

LD052007 Moscow TASS in English 1536 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Moscow, 5 Dec (TASS)--At a regular plenary meeting of the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists, leaders of Baptist organizations existing in the USSR decided to hold their 43d all-union congress. General Secretary of the Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists Aleksey Bychkov told a TASS correspondent that the congress will be held next spring.

"The plenary meeting summed up the results of the work heartening to us", Pastor Bychkov said. "In the outgoing year we have widely celebrated the centenary of our brotherhood. Taking part in the celebration together with us were our brothers from other countries. President of the Baptist World Alliance Duke McCall and American preacher Billy Graham were among our guests."

"In the period that has passed since the 42d Congress, new congregations were formed, more than 200 prayer houses were built or reconstructed. Implementing building plans, the congregations were given assistance by state organizations in acquiring the necessary materials, Pastor Bychkov said.

"We are systematically publishing spiritual literature", Pastor Aleksey Bychkov said. "A fundamental collection of spiritual songs has just been published. It includes some 600 hymns and scores to them. The imprint of the collection is 15 thousand copies. We believe it will be a good present to choir-masters."

Pastor Bychkov said further that the All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists receives religious literature also from the United Biblical Society. Ten thousand bibles printed in Russian were delivered two days ago at the council's address from Stuttgart, the FRG. These books were meant for members of the congregations of Baptist churches, including those who were recently baptised.

The All-Union Council of Evangelical Christian Baptists now unites some 500 thousand people. This is the biggest Baptist congregation in Europe. All of us are determined peace champions, Pastor Bychkov said, and we shall be striving for peace by our work and our prayers. It is with these ideas that we start preparing for our forthcoming congress, the religious leader said.

CSO: 1830/176

NATIONAL.

RUSSIAN ORTHODOX CHURCH'S 'DISTORTION' OF HISTORY SCORED

Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian 3 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial Report] Riga SOVETSKAYA LATVIA in Russian on 3 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,200-word article by A. Chertkov entitled "History in a Distorting Mirror" criticizing the role of religion, in general, and the Russian Orthodox Church, in particular, in history. Chertkov finds fault with the Russian Orthodox Church's "concentrated and ideological preparation" for the 1,000-year anniversary of the Christianization of Russia. The Church, according to him, is attempting to show the positive role of Christianity in the development of Russian society, statehood and culture. According to Chertkov, both clergymen and churches would be more beneficial if they were also involved in secular affairs, rather than in religion exclusively. He proceeds to criticize the missionary work of the Russian Orthodox Church in the outlying regions of Russia. Although proponents of the Church state that this missionary work led to the development of writing systems for many nationalities, the author states, these writing systems were developed solely for the purpose of translating "prayer books and religious literature, in general", not to help the national culture to develop and flourish. Chertkov also attacks the Russian Orthodox Church's claim that it has always been one with the people by pointing out that the Church had struck an agreement with the Tatars during the Tatar Yoke which provided the Church with benefits and privileges, that the Church was allied with the autocracy and assisted the latter in suppressing the people, in putting down insurrections and took a counterrevolutionary stand during the Great October Socialist Revolution. Chertkov notes that leaders of the emigre church will take advantage of the 1,000-year anniversary to increase their anti-communist propaganda and to kindle hatred for socialism and the Soviet way of life, and calls for active propaganda to reveal the Church's distortion of history and religion's role therein.

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## REGIONAL

### SHEVARDNADZE ON PUTTING IDEOLOGY INTO PRACTICE

Moscow AGITATOR in Russian No 21, Nov 84 (signed to press 11 Oct 84) pp 9-15

[Article by E. Shevardnadze, candidate for membership in the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Georgian CP Central Committee: "Improving Ideological Practice"]

[Text] More than a year has passed since the time of the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the most important political event in the life of the party and the Soviet people. The Central Committee Plenum marked a new stage on the way to the improvement of the society of developed socialism, it answered many topical questions of the day, and it specified clear points of reference for a further increase in the effectiveness of ideological and mass political work.

For the Georgian CP Central Committee, for the oblast, city and rayon party committees, and for all party organizations of the republic, the time since the CPSU Central Committee Plenum has been an important stage in the development of a systematic and complex approach to the organization of ideological and educational work and to the management of ideological processes. It is enough to cite the propagandistic-agitational, social-economic and cultural-enlightening measures that provided for high political and ideological-educational content and the impact of such a great social and political event as the preparations for and celebration of the 200th anniversary of the amicable Georgiyevskiy Agreement that forever linked the fate of Georgia with Russia.

The preparation for and the carrying out of the anniversary have been an effective means of bringing together the ideological-educational process with the practice of economic and cultural construction, with the resolution of the key problems in the intensification of production, the acceleration of scientific-technical progress, the introduction of its achievements into the national economy, and the extension of experience in the concentration of efforts on the achievement of outstanding final results. In this connection, particular attention was paid to the implementation of the decrees adopted in recent years by the Georgian CP Central Committee and the government for ensuring the rapid socioeconomic and cultural development of Abkhaz ASSR, Adzhar ASSR, South Ossetian Autonomous Oblast and other multinational regions of the republic.

In the ideological and political aspect, a systematic approach was expressed in the fact that there was a significant enrichment of the means and methods of

the work in improving relations between the nations, in internationalist and patriotic education, and in affirming the atmosphere of trust, mutual respect and brotherhood between the nations and nationalities of Soviet Georgia. In this regard, all of the work was on the basis of the coordinated efforts of party and soviet, trade union and Komsomol organs, and a broad group of scientific, creative and social organizations.

In summarizing the results of all of this work, we were fully justified in noting the positive changes in the social awareness and moral-psychological attitude of people, the increased activity of communists, and the strengthening of party, state and labor discipline. As a whole, they have become decisive factors in the growth of the republic's economic potential and in the successful overcoming of its relative lag behind the All-Union level for the basic indicators of economic and social development.

Just in the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, national income per worker in the area of physical production increased by 10.3 percent, and labor productivity in industry grew by 9.4 percent. During this same period, real income per capita increased by 11.3 percent.

In the first 6 months of this year, 4 percent more capital investment was assimilated than in the corresponding period of last year. For the 6 months, the total sum of the above-plan saving in the production cost of commodity production amounted to more than R18.4 million. The plan for the introduction of housing was fulfilled by 107 percent during this period.

By the end of this year, the gross national product will increase by 20.3 percent compared with 1980, and produced national income will be 21.7 percent higher.

All of this shows convincingly how important it is to ensure true unity in the ideological-educational, organizational and operational work of party organizations.

This demand of the June plenum is especially topical for the Georgian party organization, as more than 30 economic experiments affecting the most varied areas and sectors of the national economy are currently being carried out in the republic. This is precisely why we especially value the experience of the Abashskiy, Makharadzevskiy and Garbadanskiy raykoms, the Poti Gorkom, and the Zavodskoy Raykom of the city of Tbilisi, which, in carrying out experiments to improve territorial and sectorial management, and by correctly organizing ideological and educational work, were able to mobilize people, above all economic managers, to cross over the confines of narrow departmental interests, take a new look at the reserves of the region, and demonstrate a truly effective state attitude toward resources, the interrelationships of science and production and the problems of educational work with people. The progressive changes in the psychology of the interrelationships of people under the conditions of the economic experiments and the high final production indicators clearly attest to how much is obtained from the merging of ideological and educational work with economic work.

In this regard, we assign primary importance to specific individual political-educational work with people. And where is such work carried on best of all,

if not in the primary party organization, in the labor collective. For it is precisely here that it is especially important and necessary to do everything possible to raise the importance of the "human factor" in the progress of the economic system, in the life of the society, and in the intellectual and moral elevation of people. This is why these questions were the focus of attention of the participants in the second republic conference of secretaries of primary party organizations that took place in June of this year.

Such recent decrees of the Georgian CP Central Committee as that on the work of the party organizations of the Madneul'skiy Mining and Enrichment Combine and the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni G. Dimitrov, that on the experience of V.I. Chelidze, distinguished brigade leader and builder, mentor of youth, hero of socialist labor, and deputy to the USSR Supreme Soviet, in training young workers under the conditions of the brigade contract, that on the experience of the work of I. Ye. Kogan, director of the cabinet for political enlightenment of the party committee of the seaport of Poti, and a number of others were directed toward improving ideological practice in primary party sections.

All of these documents are imbued with the concern that the labor collective and its political nucleus, the primary party organization, be the main field of activity of each ideological worker and all communists. And topical for us in the stage of improving developed socialism are the words of V.I. Lenin to the effect that the lower-level links of the party, "in carrying out the work of agitation, propaganda and organization, and in adapting themselves resolutely to all areas of public life and resolutely to all sorts and subdivisions of the working masses, must systematically educate themselves, the party, the class and the masses through such many-sided work." (Complete Collection of Works, Vol 41, p 191).

We have great hopes that ideological workers will carry on the most decisive struggle against formalism, ostentation and withdrawal from life's acute problems precisely in the primary party organizations. It is especially here where provision must be made for a real unity of agitation words and specific action. Precisely here, in the lower-level groups, is where the word of truth is brought to the masses by the true workers of the ideological front--agitators, political informers, and mentors of youth--people such as Georgiy Kur-tanidze, distinguished worker and hero of socialist labor; Violetta Gvenetadze, shop director of the Kutaisi Silk Production Association; Daredzhan Takidze, distinguished tea grower in the republic and hero of socialist labor from Makharadzevskiy Rayon; Vladimir Tuzhba, director of the Ochamchira Secondary School No 2; Shota Dzhibladze, his colleague from the village of Gogodzeyebi in Shuakhayevskiy Rayon; Ivan Tskhovrebov, senior scientific assistant of the South Osetian Scientific Research Institute; Arutyun Tsarukyan, chairman of the Bogdanovka Raykom of the DOSAAF; Amrulla Pashayev, lecturer at the Tbilisi Pedagogic Institute; and many others. We are striving to make their experience in educational work with people the property of each ideological worker and each primary party organization.

In solving the tasks of improving the ideological-educational work at the level of the labor collective--the primary party organization--the Georgian CP Central Committee concentrated its attention mainly on the introduction and development of brigade forms of organization and motivation of labor, which give rise to



qualitatively new interrelationships between people in the process of labor activity.

Today, in the sectors of the republic's physical production--industry, transport, construction and agriculture--there are almost 32,000 brigades, of which 50.2 percent are working according to the single order, with remuneration according to the final result.

The transition of production subdivisions to the brigade form of labor is a phenomenon that is not only economic but also social and ideological, reflecting such contemporary characteristic features of the collective activity of people as friendly cooperation, initiative, activeness, collective responsibility and the overall interest of people in the final results of their work, strengthening of socialist discipline, and the concern of each person for the economic expenditure of raw and other materials and fuel and energy resources. In all of this, the educational impact of highly organized socialist labor is manifested clearly.

A graphic confirmation of this for us was the experience of the party organization of the Tbilisi Aviation Plant imeni Dimitrov. The communists of the enterprise were very responsible in relating to the organizational-technical and ideological provision of the transition to the brigade contract. At the present time at the plant, more than 70 percent of the production workers are united in brigades of the new type, and a long-term program is being carried out to raise the profitability of the brigade form of organizing and motivating labor, a program that foresees economic, social and ideological-educational measures in the complex.

The communists of the party groups exercise party influence on the brigade members, and, where the conditions do not exist for their creation, the party committee appoints party organizers. Their basic functions include informing brigade members of party decisions and providing specific help to agitators and brigade leaders in the process of forming a stable collective. The party organizers carry on individual educational work with people, reveal the most conscientious and politically mature workers and prepare them for entrance into the party, thus creating the basis for the formation of a party group in the brigade.

For the purpose of concentrating its efforts on specific directions of educational work, the plant party organization proceeded to create an institute of political organizers responsible to the bureau of the shop party organizations for the organization of ideological work in the collective in various directions, including problems of social and cultural development. It must be said that these measures have fully justified themselves not only at the plant imeni G. Dimitrov but also in the collectives of the Zhinvali GES [Hydroelectric Power Station] and the kolkhoz of Tkviavi in Goriyskiy Rayon.

The high efficiency of the brigade form of labor organization is obvious. We are disturbed, however, by cases of a purely formal approach to this important work, as a result of which the brigade contract either is not introduced at all or it exists only on paper. This is true mainly for cost accounting brigades.



To a considerable extent, as experience has shown, the success of the work depends upon the overall level of management and exact organization not only of the economic but also of the ideological work. It still frequently happens that, in beginning an economic experiment, its organizers do not concern themselves with the timely ideological provision of accepted innovations, which must be well ahead of the time of the start of the experiments so as to prepare the people, raise their economic standards, explain to them the essence of the innovations, convince, dispose and interest each worker, and attain his complete confidence.

An integral part of the ideological provision of social and economic practice is the struggle for general strengthening of socialist discipline and the level of organization. The efforts of party, soviet, trade-union, operational and administrative organs as well as ideological services in the work of strengthening labor, technological and financial-planning discipline, and the course of raising the level of organization and coordination of all production links are bearing fruit. At many enterprises, losses of working time have been reduced noticeably, the use of equipment was improved, there was a reduction in labor turnover, the rates of growth of production and labor productivity increased, and changes for the better are taking place in transport, in capital construction, and in agricultural production.

And nevertheless, the detriment caused by the lack of organization and the poor labor discipline in various sectors of the national economy is still quite noticeable. As a result of the losses in working time, the republic's industry as a whole during the first 3 years of the 11th Five-Year Plan had a production shortfall of R273 million, and R12.4 million in construction and installation work was not fulfilled in construction.

The information presented shows graphically what enormous reserves for increased production lie in strengthening discipline and order, and therefore shirkers, loafers and violators of labor discipline must unavoidably be punished for their offenses in accordance with labor legislation. At the same time, one must keep in mind that conscientious socialist discipline in the collective does not come about by itself. It requires purposeful educational work and an entire complex of organizational and ideological measures.

We must increase the activity of agitation teams, groups of political informers, and speakers of party committees. Unfortunately, new forms and methods of political-educational work with people have so far not been reflected much in the reorganization of the work of this category of ideological personnel, and often they work according to stereotypes established many years ago. There is an acute need to bring a fresh stream and a creative search into the organization of our entire oral political agitation. Many party committees and primary party organizations approach the selection and training of this category of ideological activists formally, very rarely do they hear reports on their work, they practically do not carry out public-political certification, and they do not pay the necessary attention to their training and to timely informing on the social-political, economic and intellectual life of the country, republic, rayon, city and collective.

But with the necessary support of the party organization and with profound personal interest and a creative approach to their work, the propagandist, agitator and political informer are capable, along with their listeners, of solving many important problems in the operations and the social development of the collective.

A graphic example is the experience in the work of L.N. Endzhibadze, an engineer at the Khashuri Textile and Haberdashery Factory and a propagandist at a school for economic education, who, along with her listeners, led a movement to strengthen labor discipline and to reduce losses of work time, but she did this after first calculating and demonstrating the economic benefit for each member of the collective and for the entire factory of each minute of work time saved. Having analyzed and summarized the critical comments and specific proposals expressed by the listeners in the lessons, the propagandist, along with the shop director and the efficiency engineer, decided to announce a competition for the best solution to questions raised in the course of the lessons. As a result, the output of the shop began to be produced with completely new technology, and output per shift quadrupled. Much here was solved by the personal example of L.N. Endzhibadze, who herself introduced a rationalization proposal that made it possible to reduce the cost of production significantly and to obtain an economic effect of R20,000.

On the other hand, the experience of the people at Dimitrov, Madneul'skiy, Tkviavi and Makharadyevskiy and many other party organizations of the advanced collectives of the republic attest to how important it is to activate the role and participation of economic managers in ideological-educational work and to raise their personal responsibility for the creation of the essential socioeconomic, cultural and domestic conditions to carry it out.

These questions are especially topical for rural regions, where cultural and sports complexes are now being established, opening up broad opportunities for raising the level of all of the local ideological work.

Let us take, for example, Tsagerskiy Rayon. This is a small mountainous rayon with very limited operational economic resources, and there are no particularly favorable conditions there. Despite this, however, a great many good and useful things have been done there recently to improve the working and living conditions of the rayon workers and for their social and cultural development. There is the center for military and patriotic education in the Marshal of the Soviet Union A. Gelovani House-Museum, and there is the green theater and the ethnographic corner. The people in Tsagerskiy Rayon now have their own art gallery, center for aesthetic education, House of Labor and Festivities, House of the Winegrower, children's choir and dance ensemble.

Here they have established field agitation centers, and a popular social and political club called "Dialog" functions at the party raykom. And the most important thing is that all of this was done not as a matter of form or for a report but for living and useful work, for people, with consideration given to their interests and requirements. And it must be said that the results were seen without delay. There was a noticeable reduction in population migration, and there have already been instances of young people returning to the rayon

after having previously left it. Young specialists are being well assigned here (150 people during the past 3 months). Positive results have been achieved in the military-patriotic education of young people--cases of avoidance of service in the Soviet Army are a thing of the past. And the selection of the group for admission into military training institutions is proceeding much better than previously. The already traditional festival of folklore song is making a significant contribution to the internationalist education and formation of the aesthetic tastes of people.

In the organization of the ideological process, a tremendous role belongs to the correct selection of the means and methods of ideological-educational influence and to the ability to approach various groups of workers and of the population, especially youth, in a differentiated manner. Particularly important in this aspect is the consistent implementation of the decree of the CPSU Central Committee on improvement in party leadership of the Komsomol and consequently improvement in the entire system of ideological-educational work with youth. The recent Georgian CP Central Committee Plenum was dedicated to these questions. Young people are our main object of concern today, the main object of all ideological-educational efforts, above all in regard to the ideological and political tempering of young men and women and to teaching them political vigilance and implacability to manifestations of the psychology of private property, religious and nationalistic relics, and harmful traditions, customs and prejudices.

A great many interesting measures worthy of attention have been carried out in the party organizations of the republic to raise the role and responsibility of parents and the family in the political and ideological-moral formation of the young generation. It is especially appropriate to emphasize the experience of the communists of the Leninist city of Tbilisi and of Zestafonskiy and a number of other rayons in the creation of parents' associations in labor collectives.

The complex plan adopted by the Georgian CP Central Committee for ideological measures in the preparation and celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory was mainly directed toward the further increase in the patriotic, internationalistic, and ideological-moral tempering of our young people and toward extensive propaganda on the indissoluble succession of generations and the revolutionary, military and labor traditions of the Soviet people.

The June plenum directed ideological workers toward a constant creative search for new forms and methods in educational work. Unfortunately, however, we still have party committees and organizations that "observe" from the sidelines how some ideological experiment or another is developing and wait for instructions from above instead of boldly and creatively introducing advanced experience applicable to the local conditions and enriching it through the creation of new initiatives and beginnings. It sometimes happens this way: the Georgian CP Central Committee will encourage positive experience, disseminate it and adopt the corresponding decree, and locally they will read this document and begin a long process of seeing how they fit in and of putting together plans, models and information instead of immediately taking on the specific vital matter and organizing it in the primary party organizations.



But it sometimes happens that advanced experience is introduced as though on a one-time basis for reporting purposes. Is that not why, for example, in places they have begun to forget about discussion clubs, interest clubs, conferences-dialogues, unified political education days, open-letter days, and other forms of ideological work? But these did prove themselves, contributing to dialogue with personality, to the study and consideration of the needs and interests of people, to the revelation of the acute questions and problems of concern to various categories of workers and as a whole to the development of the democratic principles of our life, and to bringing the ideological process closer to the real needs of social practice. It is well known the extent to which the effectiveness of our work was stimulated and raised by the sponsorship of leading workers of the republic of schools and seminars of the system of Marxist-Leninist education, by the introduction of forms of dialogue with the masses in the pages of the republic's press and in television and radio broadcasts, and by the publication of the annual publication OTKHOVENNIY DIALOG.

Research carried out by the Center for the Study, Forecasting and Formation of Public Opinion under the Georgian CP Central Committee is a significant help in the search for new means and forms of ideological-educational influence. Just in the time since the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, more than 40 polls and research projects have been carried out on topical questions on the ideological, socioeconomic and cultural life of the republic, and the results of many of them were used to prepare the decisions of the Georgian CP Central Committee Buro and Secretariat. The results of the special republic seminar-conference held in April with the participation of the country's leading sociologists gave us new perspectives in this direction.

And about still another and possibly the main factor in the successful realization of the aims of the June plenum--the clear organization and planning of ideological activity and the improving of its "technology." The style and methods of the ideological work of the Georgian party organization were developed in the past period in close connection with the process of improving operational management and the search for optimum ways to raise the effectiveness of economic work and to form new production relationships.

Further development largely involved the principle of concentrating and balancing efforts in the key directions of ideological-educational work for the republic's party organization as determined by the 26th Georgian CP Congress--the ideological provision of social and economic tasks, internationalist and military-patriotic education, the struggle against tendencies toward private property, and the introduction of new national holidays and socialist rites into the everyday life of workers.

The long-term, current and special (for individual problems) planning of the work of the ideological sections of the Georgian CP Central Committee and of the local party committees is now being built upon such principles. In this connection, productive use is being made of system analyses of the work of party raykoms and gorkoms in ensuring unity in organizational, ideological-educational and operational work as well as of the materials of the working groups and commissions of the Central Committee on the key problems in socioeconomic and cultural construction.



Interesting and, most importantly, decisive forms of organizing and planning ideological work have, for example, been put into the practice of the Samtredia Raykom of the Georgian CP and of the rayon's primary organizations. And largely because of this, significant progress is being observed here in the organization of ideological and mass political work and in increasing its effectiveness. The party raykom got better control of the ideological situation and was able to coordinate better the ideological-educational efforts of party, soviet, trade-union, operational and public organizations. All of this was realistically reflected in the increase in the labor and political activeness of the rayon workers, in an improvement in the moral-psychological climate in labor collectives, and in the successful realization of national economic plans by the workers.

At the same time, there are still many party committees and especially primary party organizations that have an inadequate grasp of the contemporary methodology for organizing ideological work, which in many cases is the reason for the lack of specificity and for the formalism, ostentation and alienation from real life of the ideological measures carried out locally.

We receive substantial help in overcoming these shortcomings through annual seminars and conferences, meetings of the republic's ideological aktiv, the organization of training periods for ideological workers, the hearing of reports by the secretaries for ideology in the sections of the Georgian CP Central Committee, their training and the improvement of their qualifications at the university of Marxism-Leninism and the republic's center for the retraining of leading personnel, and other measures.

After the June (1983) CPSU Central Committee Plenum, significant changes also took place in the management of the ideological area by the first secretaries of our party obkoms, gorkoms and raykoms. A number of factors contributed to this, including the introduction of system analyses of the work of the party committees in ensuring unity in organizational, ideological-educational and operational activity; the development of new progressive forms of economic management (RAPO [rayon agroindustrial associations] and intersectorial territorial associations) that make it possible to free the time of party administrators for direct organizational and education work with people; and, finally, the objective requirements for the social and cultural development of regions and labor collectives as determined by the rapid growth of the republic's economic potential.

The branch sections of the Central Committee have begun to devote significantly more attention, competence and personal interest to the ideological aspects in the improvement of the work of competing areas of state, economic and public life. The level of operational efficiency of mutual information on the most important problems of party life and on the work of local party committees and primary organizations was raised. In implementing measures in this direction, we proceed from the fact that party work is above all work with people and for people. It is by nature mainly educational work. It is impossible to organize and mobilize people to solve the most important tasks in improving mature socialism without influencing their political and moral consciousness. It is essential to equip every head of a party committee, every secretary of a

primary party organization, and every communist with this truth, this principle of the Leninist style of political party work.

In his report at the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum, Comrade K.U. Chernenko stressed: "Our entire system of ideological work must function like a harmonious orchestra, where each instrument has its own voice and its own part, and harmony is achieved through skillful directing. To compare continually the resonance of propaganda with the aims of our policies and with the interests of the people and to strive so that 'words become deeds', as Lenin said--these are the most important demands on the party's management of ideological work."

In following these demands, every ideological worker is called upon to apply creatively in practice the great teaching of Marxism-Leninism, to propagandize the Soviet way of life and the fundamental values of socialism, soberly and realistically evaluating in this connection the problems and tasks facing our society, and to direct the conscious creativity of the masses toward their very rapid resolution. Only in this way is it possible to form a morally perfect personality worthy of the highest ideals of communist creation.

All thoughts and actions of the republic's ideological aktiv are now directed to the unconditional implementation of the decisions of the 26th Party Congress and the subsequent CPSU Central Committee plenums as well as to the mobilization of the workers of Soviet Georgia and communists for a worthy celebration of the 27th CPSU Congress.

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## REGIONAL

### GROSSU SPEECH AT MOLDAVIAN 60TH ANNIVERSARY

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 24 Oct 84 pp 3-4

[Text of address by first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia S.K. Grossu at triumphal meeting of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the Moldavian SSR Supreme Soviet: "Under the Banner of Lenin--The Bright Road of Construction"]

[Text] Most esteemed Viktor Vasilyevich!

Dear comrades!

During October, the Moldavian people and all workers of the republic with a feeling of legitimate pride for their mighty socialist Fatherland and their Communist Party and for the successes attained in social-economic development widely and triumphally mark a glorious jubilee--the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic and the Communist Party of Moldavia.

For six decades, Soviet Moldavia has been marching in single formation with all the fraternal republics of our country of dear October, cherished struggle and communist construction. Directed by Lenin's party, it has made a gigantic stride in a short historical period from age-old backwardness to the heights of economic and social progress and has been transformed into a republic with a modern industry, intensive agriculture, progressive culture and a high standard of living for the people.

Lofty dreams have been realized for the attainment of which the best sons and daughters of the Moldavian people have striven for centuries. Putting into practice the great ideas of V.I. Lenin, the republic's working people together with the entire country have built a socialist society, defended it in a most difficult war and, full of inexhaustible creative energy, are proceeding on the course of perfecting developed socialism.

The heroic road of struggle and construction traveled by Soviet Moldavia in the 60 years in the single family of free republics is generalized comprehensively and impressively in the greetings of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers published in the press. It evokes in all of Moldavia's workers an ardent desire to work still better, to accomplish

still more and to multiply our forces and energy in the struggle for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the high ideals of Lenin's party. (Prolonged applause.)

Permit me, dear comrades, in our name, in the name of communists and all workers of our republic to fervently thank the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Soviet government for the moving words of greeting containing an inspiring assessment of the contribution of Moldavia's workers to the revolutionary struggle, to the historical achievements of the Soviet people and for their good wishes and to assure them that the confidence shown will be justified by new victories in the building of communism. (Prolonged applause.)

A special political significance and a holiday mood are lent our anniversary celebration by the participation in it of member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee, First Secretary of the Moscow City Party Committee Comrade V.V. Grishin and representative delegations of the country's fraternal republics. (Prolonged applause.)

The communists and all workers of Moldavia sincerely thank you, dear Viktor Vasilyevich, for your congratulations and the warmth with which you spoke of the achievements of our republic, its people and their contribution to the nationwide struggle for the building of communism. (Prolonged applause.)

We are sincerely grateful for the greetings, the heartfelt expressions and kind wishes passed on by you of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko. His attention to the achievements of the workers, peasants and intelligentsia of Moldavia, the high value he sets on their labor and his wishes for greater acceleration of the social-economic development of the republic are infinitely dear to us. (Prolonged applause.)

We ask you, dear Viktor Vasilyevich, to pass on to dear Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko the sincere gratitude of communists and all workers for his warm-hearted words of greetings, the fatherly concern for the republic and our kindest wishes for his good health, many years of life and new successes at his very difficult post as head of the party and the state. (Prolonged applause.)

All the generations of workers of Soviet Moldavia have participated in the new, fortunate biography of the republic, inseparable from the general process of the establishment, growth and maturation of our multinational land of the Soviets. And today, testifying to the very deep respect and gratitude for their tremendous achievements which mark the 60 years of development of our republic along the path of construction and progress, permit me in the name of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, the Presidium of the Moldavian Supreme Soviet and Council of Ministers to cordially congratulate



workers, kolkhoz peasantry and the people's intelligentsia of Moldavia on the glorious jubilee of the republic and the Communist Party of Moldavia. (Prolonged applause).

Greetings to you, dear comrades, on this great and happy holiday!

May you have new labor victories, good health and happiness! (Prolonged applause.)

I.

Comrades!

The Moldavian people's road to freedom and happiness was a difficult and long one. It was filled with a courageous struggle against foreign enslavers and for national and social freedom. The struggle against the Osmanli domination was particularly self-sacrificing. In the course of it the Moldavian people invariably sensed the support of Russia and strove for union with the Russian state, seeing in it their only support and their liberator. A happy historical result of this age-long desire was Bessarabia joining Russia in the beginning of the 19th century.

This event led to a radical change in the economic, political and social conditions of life in the region. Here agriculture, industry and transport began to develop rapidly and cities to grow. Simultaneously with the capitalist method of production, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat came to exist and the Moldavian bourgeois nation was formed.

A most important political result of Bessarabia becoming part of the Russian state was the working masses being drawn to Russian progressive social thought, to the Russian revolutionary liberation movement from the earliest stage of its rise.

Many pages are to be found in the history of Moldavia attesting to the very lively interest of Vladimir Ilich Lenin in our region. On his initiative, the first underground printing facilities were set up in Kishinev for the newspaper ISKRA. The materials published in it made an important contribution to the forming of a Russian party of the new type, the party of Leninism. Under the influence of Lenin's ideas and as the result of the operation of social-democrat organizations created in Kishinev and other cities and populated places, the multinational working class and all workers of Bessarabia were educated in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and realization of the necessity of joint activities against autocracy and capitalism.

With the victory of Great October, which decisively put an end to the heritage of the old world in our country and laid the basis for a progressive reorganization of society on socialist principles, a new epoch began in the life of the peoples. Under its all-determining influence and under the conditions of the triumphal march of the Soviet power in the country, the region's working masses with the support and aid of the proletariat of revolutionary centers, overcoming the resistance of enemies of the revolution,

liquidated the bourgeois-landowner system and established as of 1(14)January 1918 the power of the Soviets over the entire territory of the Bessarabian Province of Russia.

Socialist reorganization in the region constituted an integral part of the general Russian revolutionary process. It brought the Moldavian people and all workers liberation from social and national oppression and opened up broad perspectives for them for social-economic, political and cultural development. The best sons of the Moldavian and other peoples inhabiting Bessarabia displayed unparalleled courage in the struggle for the will and happiness of laboring people and for the triumph of the Soviet power and defense of its gains. They included the outstanding civil-war commanders M.V. Frunze, G.I. Kotovskiy, S.G. Lazo, I.F. Fedko and I.E. Yakir, who became legendary heroes in their lifetime through fighting against the tsarist satraps. Their bright and infinitely dear images live and will always live in our hearts. (Applause.)

After establishment of the Soviet power in the region, historical conditions developed in such a way that not all the Moldavian people were able to enjoy the fruits of the revolutionary gains. Monarchical-landowning Romania, with the active support of the imperialist powers of the West, relying on bourgeois-nationalist traitors from "Sfatul Tseriy" and entering into an agreement with White-Guard generals, perfidiously occupied the territory between the Prut and the Dnestr.

But the freedom-loving Moldavian people and all workers of the region, having come to know in the course of the socialist revolution freedom and real democracy, did not acquiesce to foreign occupation or to the rebirth of a hateful system of exploitation. For 22 years a courageous struggle was waged for freedom, for the reunion of Bessarabia with the Motherland--the USSR. The uprisings of workers and peasants in Khotinskiy, Sorokskiy and Beltskiy uyezds, the largest in Europe Tatarbunary armed demonstration, the uprising of workers in the city of Bendery and the strikes and political demonstrations in Kishinev, Orgeyev, Lipkany, Kalarash and other cities and populated places make striking pages in the history of this struggle.

The direct organizer and leader of the revolutionary liberation movement on the lands on the right bank of the Dnester seized by the enemy was the created and illegally operating Bessarabian Oblast Communist Organization. The annals of this movement have eternally inscribed in them the names of the fiery communists P.D. Tkachenko, T.Ya. Kruchok, S.M. Bubnovskiy, T.F. Marin, P.A. Ignatov, A.Yu. Ganev, K.S. Syrba, A.N. Nikol'skiy, Kh.N. Livshitz, I.P. Fortun, A.K. Onik, S.F. Revenyale, I.A. Buzhor, I.F. Shimkov, M.Ya. Skvortsov, Yu.A. Korotkov, S.D. Burlachenko and other talented organizers of the communist underground, who displayed great fortitude and heroism in the struggle against the landholding Romanian invaders.

In the left-bank districts of the Dnestr, the Soviet power was decisively established in February 1920. Following the destruction of the internal and external counterrevolution by the Red Army, the workers of these districts, as of the whole country, engaged in peaceful socialist construction and owing to the established favorable conditions actively expressed their will for

national self-determination. Taking into consideration the aspiration of the Moldavian people and proceeding from the Leninist principles of the Soviet national-state system, the Politburo of the Central Committee of the Russian Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) in July of 1924 considered it necessary to form on the territory of the left bank of the Dneestr the Moldavian Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republic as part of Ukrainian SSR.

On 12 October 1924, the 3rd Session of the All-Ukrainian Central Executive Committee of the Eighth Convocation adopted a historical decision on the formation of Moldavian ASSR. Shortly thereafter the Moldavian Oblast Organization of the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) was created. Its formalization was completed at the 1st All-Moldavian Party Conference.

The formation of the Moldavian Autonomous Republic, creating exceptionally favorably conditions for the rapid development of its productive forces and for the growth of the material well-being and flourishing of the culture of the Moldavian people, was of tremendous importance not only for the popular masses living in the left-bank districts of Moldavia but also for the workers of occupied Bessarabia who began with still greater dedication and persistence to wage a struggle for their liberation and reunion with the Soviet Motherland.

The just struggle of the popular masses of Bessarabia, supported by the Soviet land and its government, was crowned with success. On 28 June 1940, the long-awaited and joyful day of liberation arrived. Bessarabia was returned to its Motherland, and Soviet power was restored throughout the entire region.

On 2 August 1940 the 7th Session of the USSR Supreme Soviet adopted the Law on Formation of a Union Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic. On 14 August of the same year, on the decision of the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), the Moldavian Oblast Party Organization was transformed into the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of Moldavia.

A new stage began in the history of the Moldavian people, forever united into a single socialist state. But the peaceful constructive work of the Soviet people was interrupted by the treacherous attack of fascist Germany and its satellites on the USSR. The working people of the republic, like all the Soviet people, stood up for the defense of revolutionary gains, honor and freedom of their socialist Motherland. Hundreds upon hundreds of thousands of our countrymen displayed their courage and heroism on the fields of battle of the Great Patriotic War. More than 250,000 natives of Moldavia--soldiers and officers, male and female partisans--were conferred USSR orders and medals, 18 persons were awarded the high title of Hero of the Soviet Union.

Next year, our Motherland, the land of the socialist commonwealth and all progressive mankind will commemorate the 40th anniversary of the day when the historically unprecedented in scale and ferocity fight was victoriously ended against the most reactionary shock force of imperialism--Hitlerite fascism. For the Soviet Union this war was a liberating and just one. It resolved the fate of our Socialist Fatherland and the future of world civilization. By inflicting a crushing defeat on the enemy, the Soviet people and its Armed



Forces under the leadership of the Communist Party upheld the freedom and independence of our state and made a decisive contribution to the liberation of the peoples of Europe from fascist slavery.

The war convincingly demonstrated the mighty, undefeatable force of the Soviet social and state system and the moral and political unity of Soviet society. It showed that the friendship and unity of the Soviet peoples fostered by the party had withstood a most severe test. They had withstood--and won! (Applause.)

One of the brightest examples of the indestructible fraternity of the Soviet peoples is the mass heroism of the soldiers of the Red Army in the fight for Soviet Moldavia. In the course of the Yassk-Kishinev operation alone, more than 18,000 soldiers--representatives of all the nations and nationalities of our country--were awarded USSR orders and medals.

On 24 August of this year, the workers of Soviet Moldavia and of the entire country triumphantly marked the 40th anniversary of the liberation of the republic from the German and Romanian fascist invaders. The city of Kishinev, the capital of Moldavian SSR, was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War 1st Class. This high award attests to recognition by the party and the state of that great contribution which the people of Kishinev and all workers of the republic had made to the great victory of the Soviet people over fascist Germany and to the restoration of the national economy destroyed by the war as well as successes achieved in different fields of the economy, science and culture.

The life-affirming brotherhood and friendship of the Soviet peoples, fully revealed in the years of the Great Patriotic War, were once again shown during the period of restoration of the national economy. They became that mighty foundation on which Moldavia relied and healed the grievous wounds inflicted by the war. In the shortest possible time, it achieved an equalization of the levels of economic, social and cultural development of the right-bank and the left-bank districts and the victory of socialism over its entire territory.

And today, on this triumphal day, in assessing the results of the road we have traveled, we again and again with deep emotion and tremendous gratitude recall all those who carried out the Great October Socialist Revolution and established and strengthened the Soviet power, who lit the dawn of our communist construction and laid the foundation of a new society and who, not sparing their lives, fought with the fascist invaders and won the great Victory. They include A.S. Krusser, I.N. Krivorukov, G.I. Staryy, I.I. Badeyev, M.P. Kozubskaya, M.V. Birsha, F.G. Brovko, I.I. Alessin, G.Ya. Rud, I.S. Soltys, B.G. Glavan, Ya.A. Kucherov and others.

Decades will pass, centuries will pass. But future generations, like you and I, will always admire the extraordinary purposefulness, Bolshevik ardor, the readiness for self-sacrifice and the modesty and courage of the veterans. The young age of these people coincided with the young age of the Land of the Soviets, with the young age of our republic. We see many of them today in



this hall. And while the years take their toll, they are as before in service. Their experience is a priceless treasure. All their life is a high example of faithful service to the Motherland. (Applause.)

Honor and glory to you, fearless soldiers of the revolution, veterans of party, labor and war, pioneers in socialist changes!

The respect and gratitude of all the people to you for your great vital achievement! (Applause.)

With filial gratitude and great respect we bow our heads before the bright memory of those who fell at the revolutionary barricades and in the fields of the civil war, before those tormented in prison torture chambers or fallen by a kulak's bullet and before those who did not spare their lives in defending the honor, freedom and independence of the Socialist Fatherland, who did not spare their energies in the struggle for building and consolidating socialism. (Applause.)

The Moldavian people will always remember with gratitude that tremendous contribution to the development and growth of Soviet Moldavia, which that prominent political and public figure of our country, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, has made. While in the post of First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party (of Bolsheviks) of Moldavia in the difficult period for the republic of restoration and socialist reconstruction of the economy, he gave much of his strength and energy for augmenting the economic and spiritual potential of the republic and improving the well-being of the working people.

Our flourishing cities and villages, grandiose construction projects and labor accomplishments--all our wonderful Fatherland, confidently proceeding on the path of communist construction--have become an eternal and majestic memorial to the courage and heroism of our glorious patriots, true sons of the Motherland. (Applause.)

Comrades! The life and work in Soviet Moldavia of Comrade K.U. Chernenko--the steadfast fighter for implementation of the party's policy--also constitutes a bright page in the history of postwar building of the republic. Commandeered into the republic by the Central Committee of the All-Union Communist Party (of Bolsheviks), Konstantin Ustinovich over the course of 8 years headed a responsible sector of work in the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia and showed himself to be a talented organizer of the masses. With the ability characteristic of him to fire up people with his energy and creative attitude toward work and party principles, he did everything necessary so that the ideological work of the republic's party organization speeded up the process of formation and all-round development of Moldavian SSR and contributed to the education of workers in the spirit of communism.

We are proud that under Konstantin Ustinovich's leadership, a remarkable group has been reared of ideological workers, ardent propagandists of Marxist-Leninist theory, able conductors of the ideas of the party to the masses. The experience accumulated by the Communist Party of Moldavia accumulated in

those years is now being widely used in the realization of the decisions of the June (1983), February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee. (Prolonged applause.)

## II.

Comrades!

The basic result of the historical work of the Soviet people guided by the Communist Party lies in the building of a developed socialist society. The mighty social forces liberated by the October Revolution transformed a vast backward country in a short historical period of time into a great power with a highly developed industry, collective agriculture and advanced culture.

Together with the country as a whole, Soviet Moldavia--a composite part of the unified and interrelated economic complex of the USSR--attained all-round material and spiritual growth. Its economy consists of strong power engineering, multipurpose machine building, highly developed sectors producing consumer goods, modern highly mechanized agriculture, a dense transport net and a developed sphere of services.

The republic's industry constitutes the heart of this economy. Its character is typified by the hundreds of industrial associations and enterprises with a high level of technical equipment and modern technology and standards of production. In the past 60 years Moldavia's gross industrial volume has grown more than 850-fold and its share in the gross national product increased from 3 to 63 percent. The region to which formerly sickles and nails were imported now produces rolled steel, unique power transformers, electrical machines, instruments and automation equipment, tractors and agricultural [■]equipment,[■]autorefrigerators and coolers, washing machines and tape recorders and other products in broad demand.

A powerful agroindustrial complex has been created in the republic. It is functioning and successfully developing. Its share amounts to 60 percent of the gross national product and 54 percent of the national economy. Agriculture has been transformed into a highly developed sector of this complex. Its gross production has grown 4.1-fold compared to 1940.

The sixth decade of development of Moldavian SSR and of the work of the Communist Party of Moldavia has been exceptionally fruitful with respect to its social-economic and public-political direction. During these years, technical progress encompassed on a wide scale all sectors and enterprises. It was manifested in renewal of production equipment on the basis of the latest achievements of science and technology and in the improvement and creation of new technological processes and a broader introduction into practice than previously of elements of scientific labor organization, comprehensive mechanization and automation of production processes. Further improvement took place in the improvement of organization and management of production. Its efficiency was significantly increased, and the republic's economic potential grew.

The volume of the gross national production increased 1.7 fold from 1973, just before the 50-year jubilee of the republic, to 1983. Whereas on the eve of the 50-year anniversary of the formation of the republic, the volume of industrial production had grown 32-fold compared to 1940, the figure in 1983 was 62-fold.

New successes were achieved by labor collectives this year. The 9-month plan for total volume of industrial production and growth of labor productivity was fulfilled 103 percent.

Machine building sectors are developing exceptionally rapidly. In addition to the electrical equipment and instrument-making industry, which have been "in residence" for a comparatively long time in the republic, young agricultural machine building is growing at a rapid rate. This is particularly true of enterprises producing machines for full mechanization of cultivation and harvesting of vegetables, fruit, grapes and tobacco and other necessary agricultural and animal-husbandry equipment.

The metallurgy sector is perfectly new for the republic. The first of its kind is the Moldavian Metallurgical Plant in the city of Rybnitsa, which produced its first smelting on the eve of the jubilee. For Moldavia, the bowels of whose earth are deprived of mineral ores, the startup of an enterprise, responsible for providing for the needs of the republic in construction rolled metal, metal goods and tinplate constitutes an event heralding the beginning of a qualitatively new stage in the development of the region's productive forces.

The Moldavian people are profoundly grateful to the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government for the development of metallurgy in the republic. They express heart-felt gratitude to the many-thousand detachment of builders of the metallurgical plant for their wonderful present for the jubilee.

As before, the leading industrial sectors for the republic are the food, light, furniture and woodworking sectors. At present, their share amounts to more than 68 percent of all produced industrial production. The quality of consumer goods has significantly improved.

Capital construction has become a large-scale sector. In conformity with the demands of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government of uninterrupted growth of productive forces, a policy is being determinedly pursued in the republic of technical fitting out construction organizations, reinforcing their highly skilled cadres of workers, widespread dissemination of advanced experience and raising the level of industrialization of construction production.

Marked progress has taken place in the development of transport and communications. Their material and technical base has been further strengthened. Organization of the transportation process has been improved. The operational length of railroads and the extent of hard-surface motor highways have grown. Rolling stock has been renewed and its carrying capacity has been increased.

Growth of industrial potential is continuing. The construction of a color-television set plant and a cardboard factory in the republic's capital, as well as the Rezina Cement Plant, and the refrigerator truck plant in Tiraspol, the Brichany Sugar Refining Plant, the Kalinin Plant for Whole-Milk Substitutes and a number of other enterprises that are of major importance to the economy of the republic and the country as a whole.

All achievements in the sphere of industry, construction and transport are indissolubly connected to the republic's working class--the vanguard force of its social and economic development. It has nurtured in their ranks many famous pacemakers serving as reliable beacons in the struggle for undeviating growth of public-production efficiency. They include Hero of Socialist Labor Comrade V.D. Iovits--a brigade leader of fitters of Moldavgidromash Production Association, Comrade G.A. Seletskiy--a brigade leader of an integrated brigade of Construction Administration No 8 of Promstroy Trust, Comrade V.D. Krets--a brigade leader of an integrated brigade of Construction Administration No 28 of Tiraspol Construction Trust, Comrade V.S. Odobesku--a cutter of Zorile Production Footwear Association, Comrade V.A. Firsova--a weaver of the Bendery Silk Combine, imeni V.I. Lenin, and many others.

On the eve of the jubilee, more than 92,000 workers reported ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the targets of the fourth year of the five-year plan; 6,700 top production workers completed their five-year plans in their entirety. They include Comrades N.P. Kambur--a lathe operator at Kishinev Tractor Plant, S.P. Shubin--a foundry worker at Bendery Fanerodetal' Combine, I.N. Balyul--a machine operator at Beltsy Specialized Road Construction Administration No 1, K.V. Bodrug--a brigade leader of drivers at Kishinev Motorized Column No 2808, L.D. Dikusar--a spinner at Tiraspol Production Cotton Association, I.N. Garaga--head of a vegetable growing brigade at Kolkhoz imeni Sverdlov in Slobodzeytskiy Rayon and many others.

On this triumphal and festive day, we express heartfelt gratitude to the republic's glorious working class for their dedication and labor heroism and for limitless devotion to the cause of Lenin's party and ever-growing contribution to the building of communism.

Honor and glory to the heroic working class! (Applause.)

Comrades! During the past decade, strengthening of the material and technical base of agriculture and improvement of economic relations in the countryside have continued. The structure of public production has been improved and work has been done on concentrating and specializing it on an interfarm agroindustrial bases. Wide-scale measures have been carried out relative to introducing into agriculture and animal husbandry highly effective industrial technology, modern machinery and efficient agents for the protection of plants and animals.

Today agricultural production capital per 100 hectares amounts to almost 258,000 rubles, which is 2.4-fold greater than 10 years ago. During 1974-1983, the power-worker ratio in agriculture grew 2.3-fold and consumption of



electric power increased 1.7 fold. All kolkhozes and sovkhoses in the republic have been connected to the state power system. Every rural house uses electricity.

The scale of changes in rural areas is especially graphically demonstrated in the grandiose scope of irrigation work. A few days ago, the mainline Yalpug-Tarakliya Canal with a capacity of 103 cubic meters of water per second and a reservoir for 70 million cubic meters went into operation. These facilities are the beginning of the realization of a grandiose plan of providing water for the south of the republic. This will make it possible, when it is completely finished, to irrigate 170,000 hectares of land.

Last year, work was markedly intensified on providing fuller utilization of land, equipment and created capacities and on introduction into production of achievements of scientific-technical progress. A comparatively high level has been provided of concentration and intensification of production of fruits, grapes, vegetables, tobacco and animal-husbandry products on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration. Most farms have been given the opportunity to specialize in the production of large commodity lots of several types of agricultural products. Strengthening of the material-technical base, introduction of an improved structure of agriculture, wide-scale use of industrial technologies and universal employment of the experience of production pacemakers have made it possible to significantly weaken the effect of unfavorable weather conditions.

Last year, compared to 1980, when the best indicators were obtained for the entire postwar period, the volume of gross agricultural production grew 15 percent and reached 3 billion 113 million rubles. Net income and profit from the sale of agricultural products grew 3.4-fold, while profitability increased 2.8-fold and amounted to 39 percent. Gross production per 200 hectares of agricultural fields amounted to 121,000 rubles.

Rural workers brought good results to the 60-year jubilee of the republic. They obtained 40.2 quintals of wheat per hectare, legumes--30.5 quintals per hectare, sunflower--22 quintals per hectare. They are now taking in 40-45 quintals of corn kernels per hectare. The gross volume of production is expected to be higher than last year. Procurement is proceeding actively of all types of agriculture productions. Plans for the 9 months of the current year for the sale of meat, milk and eggs have been significantly overfulfilled.

Our chief achievement in rural areas is the fact that under the active influence of the agrarian policy of the CPSU the social development of the countryside has been accelerated and the living standard and cultural level of working peasantry have been raised. The present-day agricultural worker as raised himself highly not only in his skills but also in the understanding of his duty to society, in labor discipline and in his attitude toward socialist property.

The countryside has produced many genuine masters of agriculture and animal husbandry whose creative labor displays innovation and daring on an increasingly broad scale. The real talents and capabilities of our people

are being increasingly fully disclosed. They include Heroes of Socialist Labor Comrades S.M. Parmakli, S.M. Lungu, I.S. Oborochanu, M.F. Bobok, I.M. Bulat, I.A. Grosu, P.A. Guryuk, A.A. Rusnak, I.A. Sherban and many other famous production pacemakers of whom the entire republic is proud.

Honor and glory to rural workers for their inspired labor, for their love for the land and for their persistence and determination in the fulfillment of the USSR Food Program outlined by the party! (Applause.)

### III.

Comrades!

The vigorous development of the economy and rise of the effectiveness of material production have made it possible to carry out a wide-scale program of social measures. Per-capita real income in the republic had increased in 1952 1.4-fold compared to 1973. A great deal of work was done on improving the wages of workers, employees, kolхоз farmers, pensions and other forms of social security. Payments and benefits from public consumption funds during this time increased 1.7-fold per capita and now amount to 425 rubles a year.

In the years of the Soviet power the appearance of cities and villages has changed beyond recognition. Twice order-awarded Kishinev has improved and changed. Despite its venerable age, it looks as never before young and full of creative dynamism. The unique architectural ensemble of the white-stone city in combination with a profusion of greenery gives it a special attractiveness and puts it alongside other modern cities of the country.

Tiraspol, Beltsy, Bendery, Rybnitsu, Uzeny, Kagul and other of the republic's cities are developing at a precipitous rate. The transition to mass construction of houses by means of the industrial method and increase in the number of stories has made it possible start on the realization of general construction plans, and has significantly brought closer the time of fully satisfying the urban and rural population with housing that is equipped with all modern conveniences.

All of us are impressed and gladdened by the changes that have taken place in recent decades in the Moldavian countryside. Like a magical force, the creative labor of the people is steadily erasing the differences between it and the city. The memory of people of the older generation still retains the homely appearance of the village, which was characterized by squat crowded huts, completely covered over with straw and rushes, with small weak-sighted windows and earthen floors. Today our villages cannot be recognized. They have been built up with good-looking comfortable houses. They have schools and preschool institutions, trade and cultural centers, asphalted streets and sidewalks. Trade and personal-service complexes, houses of culture, libraries, a water supply, gas, recreation areas are becoming increasingly widely prevalent in them.

Here is one of numerous examples. In the beginning of the fifties, in Shishkany Village of Nisporenskiy Rayon, where a kolkhoz had just been set up, the houses of the villagers were also covered with straw and rushes, and only two with tile. Today this village cannot be recognized. It has been practically rebuilt according to a general plan. The eyes find pleasure in the good-quality, good-looking dwellings with conveniences. A house of culture, three model kindergartens, a 75-bed hospital, stores, a personal-service combine, an excellent house for the machine operator and asphalted streets.

The tempo of housing construction has been picking up from here to year. Just in the first three years of the 11th Five-Year Plan, 78,200 apartments were built and 342,000 persons improved their housing conditions. At the present time, the housing supply in the republic on the average amounts to 12.5 square meters of total useful living space per person.

Major attention is being given to the development of the health-care system. There are today more than 24,000 physicians and 42,600 medium-level medical personnel guarding the health. Hundreds of hospitals, clinical, out-patient and other therapeutic-prophylactic institutions exist. In terms of availability of physicians per 10,000 inhabitants, our republic is ahead of many developed capitalist countries.

Generally speaking, Lenin's prevision is fully coming to pass to the effect that "only socialism will make it possible to widely disseminate and in a real way to subordinate public production and distribution of products according to scientific understanding of making the life of all working people easier and providing them with the possibility of well-being."

Comrades! An outstanding achievement of the party's Leninist national policy is the spiritual development of the Moldavian people. Illiteracy was eliminated a long time ago. Today of every hundred persons working in the republic, 80 have a higher or secondary (complete or incomplete) education. We have in operation about 1,700 general educational schools, 112 vocational and technical schools located primarily in new, modern buildings. Whereas in prerevolutionary Moldavia there was not a single higher educational institution, now we have 9 VUZ's and 52 secondary specialized educational institutions in which 112,000 persons are studying. Before Great October, the region in general did not have any scientific institutions, but now the republic has a national Academy of Sciences and 32 scientific-research institutes whose collectives together with VUZ scientists are conducting fruitful work in the development of many directions of scientific thought.

In Moldavia, literature and art, socialist in content and internationalist in spirit, have achieved an unprecedented flourishing state. Enriched by all the values of the cultures of the fraternal peoples of our multinational Motherland, they clearly express the high creative spirit of our people and their pursuit of communist progress. A large group of talented writers, artists, composers, workers in the theater and motion pictures enjoys nationwide recognition. It includes Heroes of Socialist Labor Emilian Bukov and Andrey Lupan, USSR People's Artist and Lenin-Prize winner Mariya Biyeshe,

USSR People's Artist and member of the USSR Academy of the Arts Ilya Bogdesko, republic People's Artists Yevgeniy Doga and Vasiliy Zagorskiy. In creating in their works a majestic panorama of today's happy life of the Moldavian people and disclosing the zeal for and the heroic character of their work, the people of literature and art make a worthy contribution to the great cause of communist construction.

The Communist Party and the working people of the republic highly value the contribution of all our intelligentsia in the development of productive forces, science, culture, education and health care and in the creation of the material and spiritual wealth of the people. Permit me on this noteworthy day for us to congratulate our truly national intelligentsia on this great and joyful celebration and to wish it new outstanding successes in its exceptionally important and noble labor in the name of the happiness and well-being of our beloved Socialist Fatherland. (Applause.)

The achievements of Soviet Moldavia in all spheres of material and spiritual development are a convincing confirmation of the vital power of the indestructible socialist fraternity of free and equal peoples of the country, a fraternity that was born and matured on the field of Leninist national policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state. And in the fact that a modern industry and a big socialist agriculture have been created in the republic, and in the fact that there are operating for communism the powerful Moldavian GRES, a metallurgical plant, extremely large electrical equipment and instrument-making enterprises, and in the fact that a copious harvest is maturing on kolkhoz and sovkhos fields and on plantations--all these are the fruits of our great fraternity.

The friendship of the peoples of the USSR, united as one by the party, constitutes a tremendous social achievement, one of the most significant and most dear to the heart of every Soviet individual. This friendship was born in revolutionary battles. It passed the test in the severe ordeals of the Great Patriotic War. Soviet Moldavia has been drawing and continues to draw energy from it in the struggle for boosting the economy and further developing culture.

The great Leninist friendship has illumined the entire 60-year route traveled by Soviet Moldavia, each step of which up to today's flourishing state is inseparable from the mutual aid and cooperation of the peoples of our country and from the development of the USSR. The working people of Moldavia cherish this friendship and the traditions of socialist internationalism, and today, on this triumphal day of the 60th anniversary of the Moldavian SSR and the Communist Party of Moldavia, they assure all the fraternal people that they will always be faithful in everything to the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and they will pass it on to their descendants as a most precious heritage. (Prolonged applause.)



#### IV.

Comrades!

For all their revolutionary renewal and epochal achievements, the Soviet people are obligated to the sage leadership of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union created by Lenin. History has imposed on it an honorable and incredibly difficult task--to head the search of ways for a new, most just and perfect society. And the party has proved to be worthy of this noble mission. Absorbing Lenin's brilliant intelligence, his inflexible will and unlimited faith in the creative power of the popular masses, it has led victoriously the workers of our country through the fire of three revolutions, through the storms and threats of battle, mobilized the vast creative forces of the multinational Soviet people, forged them into a single family of builders of a new society and brought them to the heights of developed socialism.

The Soviet people with all their heart speak with a feeling of special pride of the party of communists permeated by the words of Vladimir Ilich Lenin: "...we believe in it, we see in it the intelligence, honor and conscience of our epoch...." (Prolonged applause.)

In the militant ranks of the CPSU, the Communist Party of Moldavia has created our wonderful reality. It, as never before, has come to its jubilee organizationally strengthened, ideologically tempered, enriched with the experience of practical work and closely united with the people.

Implementing the decisions of the 26th party congress, subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the 15th Congress of the Communist Party of Moldavia and the directives and recommendations contained in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, the republic party organizations is carrying out effective measures for further boosting the economy and improving the material and cultural standard of life of the people and for mobilizing the working people for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans of the 11th Five-Year Plan.

A reliable compass against which the republic's communists check all their work is the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On the Work of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia on Improving the Style and Methods of Work of Party Organizations in the Light of the Decisions of the November (1982) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee" adopted in December 1983. In fulfilling this decision, intended for an extended period of time, the republic party organization has eliminated the defects it disclosed in the management of economic construction and in the work of party, soviet and economic organs of the Moldavian SSR, is developing in every possible way in itself efficiency and high mindedness, criticism and self-criticism and other features of the Leninist style of work and is mobilizing the masses for the realization of the tasks facing labor collectives.

In its organizational and educational activities, the Communist Party of Moldavia constantly relies on soviets of people's deputies, which under the

leadership of party organizations are exercising functions for providing integrated economic and social development, are raising the level of state management of economic and cultural construction and are engaged in problems connected with raising the people's well-being and improving services for the population. We are deeply convinced that in fulfilling the decisions of the April (1984) Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the soviets will in the future ensure a high level of control over the state and economic affairs of the republic.

Our trade unions, inspired and guided by the Communist Party, carry out their tasks with honor. They actively influence the solution of economic problems, are organizers of socialist competition and support and introduce progressive initiatives of workers. The center of their attention is constantly focused on questions connected with the satisfaction of the living and cultural needs of workers, kolkhoz farmers and employees. The party organization calls upon the trade unions of Moldavia to fulfill henceforward with great benefit to society the role of a school of management, a school of upbringing, a school of communism.

The party manifests exceptional concern for the Leninist Komsomol, its rising succession, its reserve. This was displayed with special force in a recent decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Party Guidance of the Komsomol and Boosting Its Role in Communist Education of the Youth." Bringing up our youth in the spirit of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism, developing in them class consciousness on the basis of the glorious traditions of our people and the party and mobilizing them for the fulfillment of the grandiose program of economic and cultural development, the republic's Komsomol organization enhances the role and activity of young people in labor and public life.

In the guidance of the CPSU is to be found the source of the strength of the Komsomol and guarantee of all its successes. And we are convinced that the Komsomol of Moldavia, directed by the republic's party organization, will achieve new successes in all sectors of communist construction and will show itself as a resourceful creative force, a real school of education of youth in the spirit of communist ideals.

An extraordinarily responsible and complex task now faces the republic's workers--to complete successfully the fourth and determining year of the five-year plan and to lay the foundation for unconditional fulfillment of the five-year plan as a whole. The realization of this task makes it necessary henceforward to increase everywhere organization and discipline, to succeed with clear-cut work in each sector of production, to raise the competence and skills of cadres and all personnel and to create among labor collectives an atmosphere of exactingness and comradely mutual help, an uncompromising attitude toward defects and a high level of responsibility for the entrusted task.

A key question of development of the republic's economy is completion of the transition of all public production to the method of intensification. In solving this strategic task, we must strive to see to it that all labor collectives determinedly and creatively approach the ensuring of above-plan

growth of labor productivity, reduction of production cost and more complete utilization of the production potential and material, labor and financial resources.

Our very first duty is the systematic realization of the food program. It is necessary to fully carry out the specified volume of work on land improvement, construction of irrigation systems, to more actively put to use existing reserves for increasing the production output of fields and livestock farms, to more widely introduce collective forms of organization and stimulation of labor into agricultural production and to tirelessly strive to further raise the productivity of agricultural crops and the productivity of livestock.

In a word, large-scale, creative and strenuous work awaits us. It demands of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations, soviets of people's deputies and economic organs searching for new ways, carefully thought out solutions in economic construction, in social life, in the spiritual sphere and in all that difficult many-sided activity which the party has defined as improvement of developed socialism.

Comrades!

In an atmosphere of high political and labor enthusiasm, the Communist Party and all the Soviet people are entering a period of direct preparation for the coming 27th CPSU Congress. Work is going on on a new version of the Party Program. Relying on a strict scientific appraisal of our achievements and possibilities and taking into consideration the dynamics of internal and international factors, the party is working on Basic Directions of Economic and Social Development of Our State for the Long Term. The entire country is preparing for a worthy celebration of the 40th anniversary of the Victory of the Soviet people in the Great Patriotic War--a historical date that is particularly close to the heart and cherished memory of every one of us.

Faithful to Lenin's behests, the CPSU, as in former years, generalizes the accumulated experience, checks its strategy with practice and on this basis creatively enriches the theoretical arsenal and refines and concretizes its political course. In this regard, the February and April (1984) Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the speeches of General Secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet Comrade K.U. Chernenko, imbued with deep understanding and a clear-cut determination of current and future tasks, concern for the well-being of the people and strengthening of the economic and defensive might of the country and for peace on earth, have become most important landmarks.

The communists and all workers of Soviet Moldavia, realizing the great responsibility for the successful fulfillment of the set party tasks, are working with a tremendous political upsurge and enthusiasm on their realization. And today, the day of the glorious jubilee, they assure their party, its Leninist Central Committee and the Politburo of the Central Committee headed by Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that they will always be faithful to the luminous ideals of October, the banner of Marxism-Leninism and the sacred cause of building communism. (Applause.)

Long live Moldavian SSR and the Communist Party of Moldavia.

May our mighty and wonderful Motherland--the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics--the bulwark of peace and social progress--prosper and flourish!

May the indestructible friendship of the peoples of our Fatherland--the great achievement of Lenin's national policy--eternally live and grow stronger!

Glory to our Communist Party--the leader and organizer of the Soviet people in the struggle for communism! (Stormy, prolonged applause.)

7697

CSO: 1800/57



## REGIONAL

### SESSION OF KASSR COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 31 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers"]

[Text] On 30 October a session of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers was held. The results of the implementation of the State plan for the economic and social development of the KaSSR and the republic State budget for January-September 1984 were considered.

It was noted that collectives of the republic production associations and enterprises, construction projects and organizations, guided by the resolutions of the February and October (1984) CPSU Central Committee plenums, as well as those of the 11th and 12th Kazakh CP Central Committee plenums, widely expanded socialist competition with a view toward fulfilling and overfulfilling yearly plans and attained new successes in economic and cultural construction during the period in question.

In industry, the plan for the production and sale of the majority of the most important types of goods was fulfilled ahead of schedule. The total volume of production increased by 3.9 percent as compared to the period January-September of the proceeding year. A total of 264.3 million rubles worth of products were sold above plan goals, and as a result of rising labor productivity an 87.2 percent production increase was achieved.

Plans for milk and egg purchases and for the transfer of these to USSR public funds were fulfilled. The number of head of cattle and poultry increased. Republic farms are currently completing sugar beet, vegetable and potato harvesting, and work is underway in preparation for sowing the coming year's crop.

In construction, the volume of capital investment limits utilized and construction and installation work increased as compared with January-September of last year, as well as the volume of contracted work on projects already under construction.

The program to raise the living standard of the populace is being consistently carried out: the average monthly salary for workers and service personnel increased, retail commodity turnover rose by 5.1 percent and the volume of household services provided was expanded by 9.3 percent.

At the same time it was noted by the session that certain republic ministries, departments and oblispolkoms had not ensured the fulfilment of plan goals concerning the production of individual items, the commissioning and putting into operation of new production capacity, increasing labor productivity, and lowering production overhead.

The KaSSR Council of Ministers pledged the ministers and heads of republic departments, oblispolkoms, and the Alma-Ata gorispolkom -- guided by the resolutions of the February, April, and October (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the directives of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet K. U. Chernenko concerning economic and cultural development, as well as by the resolutions of the 13th Plenum of the Kazakh CP Central Committee -- to ensure the further improvement of economic activity, to catch up during the fourth quarter of the current year on the production lag which has arisen in the manufacturing of individual products, to take necessary steps in order to ensure stable and smoothly flowing work in all departmental associations, enterprises, construction projects and organizations, to complete the preparations of the above for work under winter conditions, and to achieve fulfillment and overfulfillment of 1984 plan targets.

Special attention was devoted to the necessity of introducing concrete organizational measures aimed at unconditionally fulfilling pledges to increase labor productivity by one percent above plan, lower production and labor overhead by 0.5 percent, and increase the level of responsibility of heads of enterprises and organizations for the solution of this task, which is of primary importance. Serious demands to speed up the application of leading expertise and achievements in scientific and technical progress in production, to observe state and administrative discipline, encourage thrift and conservation and maintain security for socialist property, particularly with regard to public livestock herds, are made of heads of individual ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms.

Ministries, departments, and oblispolkoms are assigned the task of taking urgent measures to put into operation within the allotted time periods new production capacities, apartment buildings and other projects of social, cultural and personal significance and to improve organizations involved with providing consumer and personal services to the public. The KaSSR Council of Ministers pledged the oblispolkoms, the ministries of Agriculture, Fruit and Vegetable Industry, Food Industry, Meat and Dairy Industry, Gas Industry, Land Reclamation and Water Resources and the KaSSR State Committee for Material and Technical Supply to prepare on time livestock breeding farms and feed production facilities for the overwintering of livestock, realize the transfer of livestock to winterized shelter, complete feed shipments to overwintering sites in the near future and ensure their optimum utilization.

In the course of the session the plan for the social and economic development of the KaSSR and the State budget of the KaSSR for 1985 were also considered.

An address to the session was delivered by N. A. Nazarbayev, chairman of the KaSSR Council of Ministers.

12825

CSO: 1830/124

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SSR MARKS 175TH ANNIVERSARY OF WRITER ABOVYAN

#### Gala Celebration Held at State Theater

GF050620 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Nov 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Khachatur Abovyan, who struggled for the happiness of the people and world peace, belongs to all the peoples of our multinational country. The celebrations dedicated to 175th anniversary of the great child of the Armenian people is a great event in literal and public life.

The jubilee night held on 16 November in A. Spandaryan state opera and ballet academy hall was dedicated to this significant anniversary.

At the presidium were Comrades K. Demirchyan; B. Sarkisov, G. Andreyev; K. Dallakyan; V. Galumyan; K. Gambaryan; L. Nersesyan; S. Petrosyan; G. Voskanyan; A. Topuzyan; M. Arutynyan; G. Martirosyan; M. Muradyan; M. Yuzbashyan; L. Saakyan; D. Aliyev and G. Bagdasaryan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Kirakosyan and V. Movsesyan, first deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; R. Arzumanyan, Y. Khodzhamiryan; G. Ayrapetyan, G. Sagoyan, deputy chairmen of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers, members of the jubilee commission, prominent writers, scientific and cultural workers and guests.

The jubilee night was opened by K. Demirchyan, chairman of the republican jubilee commission and first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee.

#### Demirchyan Exalts Abovyan, Embodiment of National Spirit

GF050620 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 17 Nov 84 pp 1, 2

[Speech by Karen Demirchyan, first secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, at the jubilee night dedicated to the 175th anniversary of Armenian writer Khachatur Abovyan on 16 November at A. Spandaryan opera and ballet academy hall]

[Excerpts] Dear comrades. Today, we are marking the 175th birthday jubilee of Khachatur Abovyan, one of the glorious children of Armenia.

Abovyan, the writer, the illuminator, the democrat, and the struggler for people's friendship, with his admirable life, creativity, patriotism, and the devoted services to the motherland stood among those great people who were

given the historic mission to light the torch of the ideals of good deeds and humanism, to pave the road for the awakening of the masses, and establish new directions for moral progress.

The Armenian people, as Avedik Isaakyan said, went through centuries of slavery, tragedy and difficulty, and reached the 19th century without being aware of their problems. A prophet, a poet, and an illuminator was born to give wise messages of rebirth to the people, to incite them with fiery words, wake them up, strengthen their will with self-sacrificing patriotism, and illuminate their path toward self-awareness, encouragement and freedom.

It is Khachatur Abovyan who realized this great mission and played an invaluable role in our people's national liberation struggle and in the development of their culture, public and political mind, and education.

Abovyan wrote for the people, about the people, and in the language of the people. For Abovyan to write about the people and about their lives meant first of all to be aware of the ardent problems of those times, and which were a source of concern to the masses. It meant raising issues which were closely linked with the present and future destiny of the people, to portray the reality sincerely, to express the people's spirit, psychology, and sufferings, and to fill their spirit with the supreme ideals of national liberation and rebirth.

To write in the language understood by the people was not only an important creative goal for Abovyan but also an issue of great social and political significance which is to meet the spiritual demands of the people.

The embodiment of all these aims, the highest creative achievement, and the crown of Abovyan's literary activity was the book entitled "The Wound of Armenia." This book, which emerged from the pain of the writer's heart, is a sad story about our people's sufferings, their freedom-loving spirit, their power and endurance and an encyclopedia of the Armenian reality. This novel is full of expressions of humanism and patriotism and relates the awakening of the national self-awareness of the Armenian people, pictures their struggle for freedom and liberation from the yoke of the oppressors and expresses their endeavors to join Russia, and link their destiny with the great Russian people.

Abovyan has left us an invaluable inheritance, inspired and wise lessons on patriotism, fraternity, education, and the constant development of the motherland's culture.

These lessons are very precious for us. Today, to follow these lessons means to double the material and spiritual riches of the motherland through diligent work, to further raise the people's culture and educational standard, to secure the further flourishing of literature and art, and enrich our culture with new spiritual values. This is how we can keep Khachatur Abovyan's memory immortal.



## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET PRESIDIUM MEETS

LD041240 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1510 GMT 3 Dec 84

[Text] A session of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Presidium took place today. The Presidium listened to and noted a report by [name indistinct], Chairman of the Kazakhstan Supreme Soviet Planning and Budget Commission about the completion of work by the permanent commissions on the preliminary setting out of the draft state plan for the economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985, progress in fulfilling the plan for 1984, on the draft state budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and the report on fulfillment of the budget for 1983. Proposals on the agenda and the order of work of the 10th session were examined and approved.

The Supreme Soviet Presidium listened to and discussed reports by Moiseyenko, chairman of the Kokchetav oblispolkom, about working practice with letters and the organization of the reception of citizens by executive committees of local soviets, establishments and enterprises in the oblast; [passage indistinct]; and a report by [name indistinct], chairman of the Kazakh SSR state committee for vocational and technical education, about progress in carrying out the decision of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Kazakh SSR of 14 November (?1985) about the training of qualified working cadres in the republic.

Appropriate decisions were taken on the questions under discussion.

CSO: 1830/163

## REGIONAL

### KAZAKH SUPREME SOVIET HOLDS SESSION

GD050446 Alma-Ata Domestic Service in Russian 1515 GMT 4 Dec 84

[Text] The Kazakh Supreme Soviet held the 10th session of its 10th convocation at the meeting hall of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet in Alma-Ata on 4 December.

The deputies and guests warmly welcomed Comrade Dinmukhamedov Akhmedovich Kunayev, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee; Comrades Ashimov, Bashmakov, Grebenyuk, Kazybayev, Kamalidenov, Miroshkin, Nazarbayev, and [name indistinct], members of the Kazakhstan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau. The members of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and the government took their seats in the government boxes.

Deputy Medeubekov, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet, opened the session. The participants in the session commemorated deputies (Abdurasulov), (Kolesin), (Beringo), Ibrakhimov who have passed away.

The following agenda of the session was approved:

1. The state economic and social development of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the state economic and social development plan of the Kazakh SSR during 1984.
2. The state budget of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and the fulfillment of the Kazakh SSR state budget during 1983.
3. The approval of the laws of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Deputy Mukhamed-Rakhimov, deputy chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Kazakh SSR Gosplan, delivered a report on the Kazakh SSR state economic and social development plan for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the state plan during 1984. Deputy Bayseitov, Minister of Finance in the Kazakh SSR, presented a report on the republic's state budget for 1985 and the execution of the Kazakh SSR state budget during 1983. According to the reports of the planning and budget commission; the [word indistinct] commission; the maternity, child development, and the work and life of women commission; the youth affairs commission; and the protection of nature and the rational use of natural resources commission of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy (Zhalibekov), chairman of the planning and budget commission of the

Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet presented a report on the state economic and social development plan of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and the progress of fulfilling the plan during 1984, the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1985 and the fulfillment of the budget during 1983.

The following deputies presented reports: Deputy Belyakov, chairman of Alma-Ata Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy (Khaydarov), chairman of Tselinograd Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy Moiseyenko, chairman of Kokchetav Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy Akaziyev, chairman of Dzhambul Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy [name indistinct], chairman of Kurgan Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy (Kalibekov), second secretary of Kustanay Obkom; Deputy (Beliyen), a [word indistinct] at the Alma-Ata machine construction factory named after Kurov and hero of socialist labor; Deputy (Abmanov), chairman of East Kazakhstan Oblast soviet executive committee; Comrade (Balshur), minister of trade in the Kazakh SSR; Deputy (Gidarov), senior [word indistinct] at the [word indistinct] kolkhoz; deputy [word indistinct], first secretary of Aftatar Raykom in Karagan Oblast; Deputy Zhumabekov, chairman of Dzhezkazgan Oblast soviet executive committee; Deputy [word indistinct], brigadier of tractor field tractors brigade and a member of the [word indistinct] factory in North Kazakhstan Oblast; Deputy Murzagaliyev, minister of local industry in the Kazakh SSR; Deputy (Baranova), a teacher at the [word indistinct] secondary school no 2 in Novorossiia Rayon in Aktyubinsk Oblast. The session was addressed by Deputy Nazarbayev, chairman of the Kazakh SSR Council of Ministers.

The reporters and speakers noted that the specified plans during the ending year of the 11th 5-year plan period conform with the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the advice and instructions contained in Comrade Chernenko's speech at the meeting of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo.

The Supreme Soviet unanimously approved a law on the state economic and social development plan of the Kazakh SSR for 1985 and a resolution on the progress in fulfilling the republic's state economic and social development plan during 1984. The Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet approved the Kazakh SSR state budget for 1985 and a statement on the fulfillment of the state budget during 1983. On the basis of a report presented by Deputy Demesinov, secretary of the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet approved the presidium's laws adopted between the 9th and 10th sessions of the supreme soviet.

With this the 10th session of the 10th convocation of the Kazakh SSR concluded its work.

CSO: 1830/163

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SSR MARKS SOVIET MILITIA DAY

GF050630 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 11 Nov 84 p 1

[Text] On 10 November, the Armenian SSR internal affairs bodies' culture center held a ceremony dedicated to Soviet Militia Day.

The session was opened by M.G. Muradyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Yerevan Gorispolkom.

G.S. Shaginyan, Armenian SSR internal affairs minister, delivered a speech.

He said: "From the first days of Soviet rule, under the Communist Party's leadership, the militia has waged a successful struggle for the strictest preservation of the Leninist principles regarding socialist law and has displayed high ideology, courage, and heroism in its tasks. It bears with honor the high title of the representative of popular regime, seriously maintains the public order, and defends the state ownership and the interests of the Soviet citizens."

"The Communist Party and the Soviet Government pay constant attention to the further improvement of the internal affairs organs' activities and to the promotion of the standard of political and professional training. The tasks of the Soviet militia activities are those set by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the instructions mentioned in the speeches of Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and the chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. The law-preserving organs are making their contribution to the realization of the tasks set by the party and government and are actively struggling for socialist law and order.

The session was attended by G.M. Voskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee; M.S. Yuzbashyan, candidate member of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and chairman of the Armenian SSR State Security Committee; G.A. Ayrapetyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers; M.M. Davtyan, chief of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee administrative organs department; and party and soviet officials.

CSO: 1838/17



## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN SSR SUPREME SOVIET STANDING COMMISSIONS CONVENE

GF050610 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has urged the planning and budget commission and other standing commissions to review the 1985 Armenian SSR state plan for economic and social development, the implementation of the 1984 plan, the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget and the audits on the 1983 state budget implementation, and to prepare reports on them prior to the upcoming Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet session.

The presidium urged the standing commissions to be led by the decisions of the party's 26th congress and the resolutions of the CPSU Central Committee plenums following the congress and concentrate on questions dealing with the speedup of scientific and technological progress: better use of existing production potential, increase in the efficiency of public production and the speedup of the rates of its development on the basis of large scale use of the reserves and capabilities of all the branches of the republic's national economy; further industrialization of construction, ensurance of the commissioning plans of the production means, houses, and social and cultural installations, increase of food and agricultural provisions production on the basis of intensification of agriculture, saving of labor, material, fuel, and financial resources, expansion of public consumers goods production and the improvement of their quality, and the development of services to the population.

On 15 November the united session of the representatives of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission and other standing commissions was held. It was chaired by R.B. Amiryan, chairman of the planning and budget commission.

G.S. Sagoyan, deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the Armenian SSR state planning committee, delivered a report on the outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR economic and social development state plan and the implementation of the 1984 plan.

The report of D.A. Dzhanoyan, Armenian SSR finance minister, was heard on the outline of the 1985 Armenian SSR state budget and the fulfillment of the 1983 budget.

The order and time to review the outline of 1985 plan and budget and the audit on the course of the implementation of the 1984 plan and the fulfillment of the 1983 budget at the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet standing commissions was decided based on the report of the chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet planning and budget commission.

B.Y. Sarkisov, chairman of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and M.M. Bakuchinyan, secretary of the Armenian SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, attended the session.

CSO: 1838/17

## REGIONAL

### TAJIK CC BURO MEETING: MUNICIPAL SERVICES EVALUATED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 Oct 84 p 1

[Article: "In the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan"]

[Text] At its regular meeting the Buro of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Tajikistan examined the question of the work of the republic Ministry of Municipal Services in improving the activities of municipal and housing enterprises and services.

As was pointed out at the meeting, the volume and quality of municipal services to the population are continually growing and improving. During the years of the 11th Five-Year Plan housing and municipal construction were further developed. As an experiment, enterprises to provide services to the rural population were established in a number of rayons in Kurgan-Tyube Oblast. Brigade forms of organizing work and measures to reduce expenditures of fuel and electricity are being introduced in municipal and housing services.

At the same time it was pointed out that there are serious deficiencies and negligence in municipal services in the Tajik SSR. A number of construction and repair administrations are not guaranteeing plan fulfillment for contracted work, capital repair, increased labor productivity, and reduced unit cost. The number of complaints by the population about poor heating of living quarters, the lack of drinking water in apartments, and the dragging out of deadlines for ordinary and major repairs has risen. The ministry is still not displaying the proper concern for developing and strengthening the production base, and it is not sufficiently concerned with questions of the selection, appointment, and training of cadres. Formalism will not be overcome in its work, and action is often replaced by paper-pushing.

The Central Committee Buro demanded that the republic Ministry of Municipal Services correct the aforementioned deficiencies and omissions in the work of departmental municipal and housing enterprises and services, ensure effective work of the branch, and revise the style and methods of its activities in light of the demands of the February and April (1984) plenums of the CPSU Central Committee.

The Central Committee Buro examined measures for the further improvement of livestock breeding. In the resolutions adopted on this question the Central Committee of the CP of Tajikistan and the TaSSR Council of Ministers pointed out that broadening the pedigree base and regulating pedigree selection work, in conjunction with strengthening the material and equipment base of livestock raising, expanding feed production and improving its quality, will promote an increase in the number of pedigreed cattle, a rise in its productivity, an augmentation in volumes of production and sales of meat products to the state, and a strengthening of the network of factories, facilities, and farms raising purebred livestock and poultry.

The meeting of the Central Committee Buro reviewed the question of the further development of the material and equipment base of public health care. The planned development of institutions for health care and specialized types of medical assistance with regard to public demands for them was deemed necessary.

The Central Committee Buro examined the questions of further development of the material and equipment base of television broadcasting and the expansion of the area served by multiple-channel television. The TaSSR Ministry of Communications and the State Committee on Television and Radio Broadcasting were charged with taking specific measures so that by 1990 practically all of the republic population will be able to receive the programs of central and republic television. The question of publishing the journal KOMMUNISTI TODZHIKISTON and the newspaper PIONERI TODZHIKISTON in Russian beginning in January 1985 was also examined.

Several other questions of the socio-economic development of the republic were also examined at the meeting of the Central Committee Buro.

12768  
CSO: 1830/91



## REGIONAL

### KASSR CONFERENCE ON TEACHING RUSSIAN

#### Conference Convened

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 28 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 300-word KazTAG report entitled "The Language of Friendship and Brotherhood" on the republic-wide conference which opened 27 November in Alma-Ata on improving the teaching of Russian in general education and professional schools. The secretary of the KaSSR Communist Party Central Committee, K.K. Kazybayev, opened the conference. According to the article, the role of the Russian language has increased immeasurably. The educational reform the article goes on, provides for additional measures to improve the study of the native language along with the Russian language. Significant progress has been made in Kazakhstan in teaching the language in general education, middle and higher education schools, and special educational institutions. Russian is also being studied more intensively in pre-schools and preparatory classes of general education schools. The article states that there is still room for improvement in the teaching of Russian.

#### Russian Language Study Stressed

[Editorial Report] Alma-Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian on 30 November 1984 carries on page 3 an 800-word KazTAG report entitled "To Perfect the Teaching of the Russian Language" on the issues addressed at the republic-wide conference which ended 29 November on the teaching of Russian in Kazakhstan. The article notes that conditions have been created in Kazakhstan for the study of Kazakh as well as Russian; however, much still needs to be done in order to make fluency in Russian the norm for middle school graduates. The article notes that in the republic educational system preschool preparatory classes with a multinational make-up have become widespread. In these classes 6-year-old children go through a special program which prepares them to study Russian. In an effort to improve the teaching of Russian, new programs and textbooks are being introduced. In professional and technical schools the students are taught language specific to their professional needs. The article notes, in particular, that "it is very important to more actively introduce students to scientific and research work in Russian", and states that the contemporary school needs teachers of philology who is distinguished by his "high ideological and political level and his deep knowledge of the subject". "In contemporary conditions the study and teaching of the Russian language is not only a linguistic or pedagogical problem, but a political and ideological one which has state significance."

CSO: 1830/170

REGIONAL

DILANYAN NEW HEAD OF OKTEMBERYAN RAYKOM

GD051420 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 16 Nov 84 p 2

[Text] The Oktemberyan party raykom plenum reviewed organizational issues. The plenum relieved Comrade R.D. Grigoryan of his duties as first secretary of the party raykom, as he is taking another post. Comrade T.A. Dilanyan, who was working as the first secretary of Bagramyan party raykom, was appointed as the first secretary of Oktemberyan party raykom. Comrade G.M. Boskanyan, secretary of the Armenian Communist Party Central Committee, participated in the work of the plenum and delivered a speech.

CSO: 1838/16

## REGIONAL

### HISTORIANS HOLD SESSION IN KIROVAKAN

CF051420 Yerevan SOVETAKAN AYASTAN in Armenian 13 Nov 84 p 3

[Summary] The 18th session of the young historians was held recently at the state pedagogical institute in Kirovakan. It was opened by S. Merkelyan, rector of the institute and candidate member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. About 20 reports were heard on the political and cultural history and social and economic relations of the Armenian people and Armenian emigre centers overseas. The session assigned an important place to issues dealing with the modern history of the Armenian people. Reports were read by A. Simonyan, E. Stepanyan, G. Agopyan, and S. Manaseryan on the history of the Armenian emigre centers in Greece, Hungary, and the United States. An exchange of views was held on the reports. The session results were summed up by V. Barkhutaryan, deputy director of the institute and doctor of historic sciences.

CSO: 1838/16

## REGIONAL

### ARMENIAN GOSPLAN CELEBRATES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 24 November 1984 carries on page 3 a 1,300-word article on a ceremonial meeting commemorating the 60th anniversary of the Armenian SSR Gosplan at the State Drama Theater imeni K. S. Stanislavskiy. The deputy chairman of the Armenian SSR Council of Ministers and the chairman of the republic's Gosplan, G. S. Sagoyan, spoke at the meeting. Reviewing the economic achievements in Armenia since the coming of the Soviet rule, he listed the great improvement in the standard of living of the Armenian worker, agricultural development, and the electrification of the countryside. He noted that during the last decade, more capital expenditure has been committed to agriculture than in the last 50 years. The economy stands ready to raise the standard of living even higher and to reach the most modern and effective scientific-technological level of economy, he added. Sagoyan expressed the need for changes in the existing economic machinery, however, stressing the economic experiment taking place at 27 electrical enterprises in Armenia since the end of last year. At the beginning of 1985, the experiment will expand to include the Ministry of Light Industry and the machine building sector, he added.

The following officials also spoke at the celebration: deputy chairman of the USSR Gosplan, P. P. Anisimov; first deputy chairman of the Georgian SSR Gosplan, O. I. Lolashvili; first deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR, F. D. Rustambekova, and chairman of the Armenian SSR Gosplan, E. T. Astasatryan. The ceremonial meeting was attended by Comrades K. S. Demirchyan, G. N. Andreev, G. A. Ayrapetyan, P. A. Arzumanyan, Yu. E. Khodzhamiryan, and chief of the Armenian CP Central Committee economic division, M. Kh. Kotanyan.

CSO: 1830/159



## REGIONAL

### MORE EFFECTIVE ATHEIST PROPAGANDA NEEDED

[Editorial Report] Yerevan KOMMUNIST in Russian on 25 November 1984 carries on page 2 a 1,000-word article by V. Grigoryan entitled "To Raise Active Atheists" on the atheist education of young people. He points out that, although significant progress has been made in improving atheist propaganda, the formation of atheistic conviction in the republic's youth does not "correspond to contemporary requirements." The author points out that in many areas of Armenia new youth holidays are replacing traditional ones which were associated with religious holidays. This is important because, according to Grigoryan, many of the young people who are attracted to religion are attracted not because they are true believers, but because of the rituals associated with religious holidays. He singles out some rituals, namely church weddings and the baptism of infants and criticizes the failure of Komsomol leaders to actively combat these practices. The author also points out that occasionally the people who conduct atheist propaganda do not have the necessary training to do so effectively and calls for specialized training for lecturers and propagandists of atheism. Grigoryan also notes that Komsomol organizations expect assistance from the republic's sociologists and psychologists in creating an effective system of studying public opinion among young people. This, in turn, will be of assistance in improving atheist propaganda throughout the republic.

### UZBEK PUBLISHING HOUSE DIRECTOR SACKED FOR GRAFT

Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian 22 Nov 84 p 2

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 22 November 1984 carried on page 2 a 700-word article by Kh. Zakirov and S. Borodkin titled "Downfall." The article reports that I.Sh. Shagulyamov, director of a publishing house under the Uzbek CP Central Committee, was removed from his post and given a stern reprimand with entry in the accounts book. The authors outline the shady dealings which led to Shagulyamov's downfall, including: illegal acquisition of an extra car, an extra lot to expand his home; the diversion of funds and labor from the publishing house with which he had his son's rooms furnished; the attempt, through falsification of documents, to get money for submitting suggestions for improvements in efficiency; the receipt of an additional half salary for teaching courses at Tashkent State University while in fact he sent one of his subordinates to do the actual work; using his position as director to include his name as co-author of a number of books on which he did no work.

## REGIONAL

### KARAKALPAK PARTY AKTIV ON IRRIGATION TASKS

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 5 December 1984 carries on page 4 a 150-word UzTAG article titled "Meeting of the Aktiv." The article sums up the 4 December meeting in Nukus of the Karakalpak ASSR party aktiv, where questions of intensifying agricultural production and party aktiv, where questions of intensifying agricultural production and eliminating shortcomings in water resource use were discussed. "The meeting outlined comprehensive measures for accelerating the renovation of irrigation systems, developing new lands, and obtaining the maximum return from each hectare." Participating in the meeting were chairman of the Karakalpak Council of Ministers M.D. Yusupov and first secretary of the Karakalpak Oblast Party Committee K.S. Salykov.

### UZBEK OBKOM PLENOMS ON WATER RESOURCE USE

[Editorial Report] Tashkent PRAVDA VOSTOKA in Russian on 7 December 1984 carries on page 3 a 100-word UzTAG article titled "Effective Use of Irrigated Lands." On 6 December the party committees on Samarkand and Fergana oblasts held plenums at which the topic of irrigation was discussed. "It was noted that in spite of experience accumulated in irrigation, not all areas were showing a high return from irrigated farmland. Attention was drawn to the need for rational use of water resources, improvement in agricultural cultivation technology, and strengthening of control over the work of water resource organizations." The plenums also discussed the progress in fulfilling the decisions of the 16th Plenum of the Uzbek CP Central Committee.

CSO: 1830/169

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